State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1855.....NO. 24.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
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Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole ale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞ I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed, [BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,] WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

F. C. SINGLETARY,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL.
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL.
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equal to any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

GENIN CAPS.—The assortment of Boys' Fine Caps at the Emporium, is acknowledged to be superior in variety and beauty to any former supply we have ever had
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Baie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, '854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS,
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*. 2 00
Do and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Granite Row.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forwarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER,
V. RACKLEY.
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

LAND FOR SALE.
900 ACRES of Land situated on Long and Cypress Creeks, seven miles from Long Creek Bridge and five miles from Burgaw Depot. There is about ONE HUNDRED ACRES cleared, with a good Dwelling, all necessary out houses, and a never failing well of water. Also a Grist Mill in good order, and well watered. The place is healthy as any in the country. It is well timbered with pine, cypress, oak and other growths.
Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises. RICHARD L. BOURDEAUX.
Dec. 22, 1854 16-3m*

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale low, if applied for soon, 11,000 acres Pine Land, all in one body, lying on the Altamaha River, 15 or 20 miles from Darien. There has been no timber cut on the above land. For further particulars, address HENRY A. CANNON,
Darien, Ga.
Jan. 4, 1854. 18-tf*

WANTED.
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

NOTICE.
ABOUT the first of this month, I lost a Note under seal, against David J. Smith, payable one day after its date of about the first of October 1854, for the sum of one hundred and thirty five dollars, with a credit of ten dollars the same day of the date of the note. All persons are cautioned not to trade for said note, and I will reward any person who will find and deliver the note to me.
EVAN JOHNSON.
Bladen, Jan. 12, 1855. 20-1m*

NOTICE.
770 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, on which there is a Circular Saw-Mill, 20 horse power—all necessary out-houses for hands, office, &c. Also, in Cerrogordo, one good Dwelling House, with two brick chimneys, kitchen, and smoke-house. 100 ACRES of the above named land are cleared, with a common dwelling, and out-houses, well adapted to farming purposes; the remaining part of said lands well timbered. The above lands are situated 57 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.
Also, two teams of Mules, and fixtures for hauling.
All of the above property will be exposed to public sale on the first day of March next. Terms made known on the day of sale. Come all that want bargains. Sale positive.
W. H. COLEMAN,
Feb. 2—d2t-wts] Cerrogordo, Columbus co., N. C.

YANKEE NOTIONS, for February, received, and for sale at [Jan. 25.] S. W. WHITAKER.

General Notices.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale all that tract of land lying in the fork of the North East River and Turkey Creek, 14 miles from Wilmington, containing about one thousand acres. Any person wishing to engage in the shingle business, or cutting wood, this place offers a rare and most excellent chance. There can be about 7 to 800,000 shingles made on the land, and about 8,000 cords of Pine Wood, none of which will be to haul over half a mile; and about 4,000 cords of Ash and Maple Wood, and there is not a better range for cattle and hogs in this section of the State.—For terms, apply to SAM'L. R. BUNTING.
Jan. 5, 1855. 103-4t—19 6t

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice with WOOD'S CELEBRATED ROUGH HEAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any kind of descriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.
KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP
AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and runaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantations, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EHLERS
Sept 1st, 52-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & McKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855 18-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th. 1855. 20-6m

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on 4th January, 1855, his negro man ISRAEL, and his wife "KATY," with their three children. Israel is about 47 or 48 years old, copper-colored, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, has lost one of his upper front teeth and walks with his toes rather turned in. "Katy" is reasonably tall, well proportioned, dark color, has lost two of her upper front teeth, and is about 43 years of age, and has a boy child about 12 months old; of the other children, one is a girl about 9 years old, resembling her mother, the other is a boy about 5 years old, copper-colored, resembling his father. I will give the above reward to any person who will return said negroes to me, or confine them in any Jail, so I can get them, and an additional reward of one hundred dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negroes. ELISHA PORTER, Sr.
Sneed's Ferry, Onslow Co., Jan. 19, 1855 20-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st Jan., 1855, his negro boy TOBY.
TOBY formerly belonged to the Estate of Owen Holmes, deceased. He is well known in Sampson County, and has a wife on the plantation of Wm. Ashford, Esq., in said county.
He is about 26 or 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and very black color—a Blacksmith by trade.
The above reward will be paid for lodgment of said negro in the jail of this county. I will give $40 reward for his lodgment in Sampson County jail. J. L. MEARES.
Jan. 26, 1854. 21-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
WILL be offered at public auction, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855, at the Store of C. Henry, Esq., on Black River in New Hanover county, a tract of land lying on Black River, known as "Caledonia Island," and containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. The above tract is mainly Cypress Swamp, and also contains large quantities of white oak and otter timber. It lies on tide-water, and is very valuable as shingle land.
Also, at the same time and place, will be offered another tract, known as "Straw-horne Cove," also lying on Black River, and adjoining the lands of Enoch Hawes and others, containing forty acres more or less, all valuable cypress and white oak timber land.
TERMS—12 months note with approved security.
Jan. 1855. W-TS. E. J. ANDERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel:
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

FLORAL COLLEGE.
THE twenty-seventh term of this Institution will commence on the 15th January, 1855, under the superintendence of CHARLES CLARK, A. M., assisted by an able corps of instructors.

TERMS PER SESSION

Tuition in Preparatory department.....$8
" " College course.....15
Music on Piano.....20
" " Guitar.....15
French.....10
Painting.....10
Board at Stewart's hall per month.....7

Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion District, S. C., having taken charge of this department, the Trustees have full confidence that the duties will be discharged satisfactorily.
M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.
Jan. 10, 1855. 20-1m

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution were resumed on the 15th of January, 1855, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S. CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of Ethics and Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM H CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Teacher of French.
VINCENT CZURDA, Prof. of Music.
Miss B. BOCKINS, Assistant in Music.
Miss A. E. ROYALL, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.
Miss SUE BOCKINS, Teacher of Needle-Work.
Miss MARTHA DAVIS, Principal in the Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,.....$60 00
English Tuition,.....12 50
French,.....10 00
Ancient Languages,.....15 00
Music on Harp, and use of instrument,.....35 00
Music on Piano, and use of " 23 00
Music on Guitar, and use of " 20 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,.....10 00
Painting in oil colors,.....15 00
Raised and plain Embroidery,.....8 00
Washing and Fuel,.....7 50
Vocal Music—No charge.

Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
The cars from Raleigh, Petersburg, and Weldon pass the Warrenton Depot daily, where an Omnibus is always waiting on their arrival to convey passengers to the village, which is but three miles distant from the Depot. For further particulars, address the President or Secretary of the Faculty.
WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN,
Jan. 26. [21-tf] Sec. of the Faculty.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

GOLDSBORO' DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
DR. B. F. ARRINGTON, Graduate in Medicine and Dentistry, respectfully tenders his professional services as practical Dentist to the public generally. Every variety of operation, Surgical and Mechanical, warranted to be executed in accordance with the most modern and approved principles of the science of the Dental art.
Terms moderate, and every operation warented, and in case of a failure to give entire satisfaction, no charge will be made.
Feb. 8, 1855. 132-1y

NEW SPIRITS TURPENTINE BARRELS.
THE subscriber respectfully informs Distillers of Turpentine, that he is prepared to furnish NEW SPIRIT BARRELS on fair terms, at his Cooper's Shop in Goldsboro', N. C.
H. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 26, 1855. 21-4w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KING & NIXON, for the purpose of carrying on the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington.
Persons having stock to dispose of, will receive the fullest market price for a good article. They intend offering constantly, at their Stall in the Market House, the very choicest meats that can possibly be procured, to which they invite the attention and patronage of the public.
H. KING,
C. H. NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1855. 19-3m*

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but little of the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

From the Worcester Evening Journal.
Americans and Slavery.

One of the most interesting questions that are connected with the American movement is the inquiry as to what policy the party will pursue in regard to an institution that has completely disorganized and ruined the two political parties, and which it is strongly believed the predicted will yet scatter the winds what to-day is a mighty and irresistible political organization. We have already noticed that in the Senate Adams of Mississippi, has introduced a bill of the same character as that desired by the new party, while in the House Barry, of the same State, has violently and bitterly attacked the whole party; and Henry A. Wise, the most insolent advocate of slavery that the South possesses, is also opposed to the whole movement. Another fact in this connexion should not be lost sight of—and that is, that the most popular men in the party, talked of as a candidate for the presidency, is an anti-Nebraska, heart and soul. But if we lacked positive proof of the feelings of the masses of the party in regard to slavery, the late election in this and other States of the Union show the liberal tendencies of the whole party. In New York the American party polled 122,000 votes *but they aided the anti-Nebraska party in that State in returning to the next Congress twenty nine men opposed to the admission of slavery in Kansas. In Pennsylvania we saw a like result; while in Illinois, by the aid of this movement, the Douglass-ites were completely routed; and so in Michigan, where the whole State was carried for freedom by the council fires of the American party.*

Since last April the American party have elected nine anti-Nebraska govern

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1855.

We understand that a telegraphic despatch has been received here, announcing the re-charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, with an increase of capital to the amount of half a million, and a prohibition against issuing any bills under five dollars. The capital of the Bank, as re-chartered, will be two million. We have reason to believe that a considerable portion of the increased capital, so authorized, will be employed at this point.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of this State, which had agreed by joint resolution to adjourn on Wednesday, has rescinded that resolution, and will not adjourn before Saturday, beyond which time there will certainly be no postponement, as it is questionable whether a quorum can be retained in the Senate as late even as Saturday, and after that, there will be no sort of possibility of getting a quorum. Indeed even as early as Monday members had begun to drop off, and both Houses to grow sensibly thinner. The session has been unusually long and important, having had before it a larger amount of business than any Legislature that ever met at Raleigh, or perhaps at any other point in the State. The members of both houses are no doubt very tired—exceedingly anxious to get home, and, spite of all that may be said, *will* drop off, which we regret, since the last few days of the Session are those in which schemes which may have failed in fuller Assembly are sought to be, and sometimes are carried through when there is a slim attendance.

The actual state of the public business now, seems to be that both Houses have passed the Revenue Bill. The bill incorporating the Banks of Wilmington, has passed;—the Cape Fear and State Banks have been re-chartered, with some amendments, and, we believe, an increase of capital. The bills in relation to the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, and the Bank of Charlotte, (providing for an increase of capital stock) had not yet, at the date of our last news from Raleigh, got out of the Committee of the whole, in the House.

The Legislature has very properly increased the amount of the salaries to be paid to the principal State officers, including Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c. The Governor's salary is to be $3,000. The matter of Internal Improvements has occupied a large portion of the attention of this Legislature. Of the works in which our readers are more immediately interested, we may enumerate an appropriation of some fifteen thousand dollars for Tar River; a bill incorporating the Lenoir and Duplin Plank Road Company; The Richland Plank Road, in Onslow county; a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of New River in Onslow County, for which the Senator and Representative from that county have worked faithfully, and well;—the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad; the endorsement of Cape Fear and Deep River Bonds; the Smithville and Waccamaw Canal; the Eastern and Western Sections; several Plank Road grants connected with the system of Plank Road of which Fayetteville forms the centre.

In the few remaining days a considerable number of other measures, more or less important, may be passed. The increase of capital for the Charlotte Bank, and Commercial Bank of Wilmington, may yet be granted. The road from the Coal Mines to Beaufort, via Fayetteville and Warsaw, has been rejected in connection with an appropriation. An attempt will be made to obtain a naked charter, which may be more successful.

France.

Beyond doubt, visionaries like Kossuth and Mazzini, or tumultous demagogues like Ledru Rollin or Louis Blanc, are the last sources from which we could expect to derive accurate information in regard to the true state of things in Europe, or the actual feelings and sentiments of the people of that continent. For a long time the people of the United States have been kept impressed with the idea that the appearance of strength, presented by the Government of Louis Napoleon, was a delusion, as his elevation to the offices of President and Emperor was a fraud. We were told that the almost unanimous vote by which the population of France ratified the Empire, was obtained through the pressure of physical force, and the influence of the cartridge box, rather than the voluntary action of the ballot box; and we believed all this, mainly because we wished to believe it—because our sympathies were with the republic which we innocently believed to have affinities with our own, and to afford guarantees for liberty somewhat akin to those afforded by our own cherished system. In all this we have been deceived. The Red Republicanism of such men as Ledru Rollin is more odious than the sternest despotism, and with its principles, when properly understood, the people of the United States could have no sympathies. Recent events have shown that Louis Napoleon fully enjoys the confidence of the French people. The subscription to the recent loan proves this beyond a peradventure. The hoarded savings of the small farmer—the little earnings of the trader and artizan have been poured out and voluntary placed at the service of the State, to an amount of over three hundred millions of dollars, although the call was but for one hundred millions, and these subscriptions were mainly in small sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, plainly proving that it was "the masses" who thus promptly came forward to testify their attachment to the Empire and their confidence to its stability—in which they have thus taken a stake.

Of all things attempted by despotisms, the one in which failure is most inevitable is the enforcement of credit; or the effort to draw out the hoards of a reluctant people. The more rigid the rule of government is made, the more certain and stringent will be the action of the people, in hoarding their little stores of money; a demonstration like that presented in France, in the matter of the loan, could never have been made by a reluctant or discontented people, nor enforced by an unpopular government.

Apart from the lesson which the press of the United States should take from this, against adopting versions of European affairs, merely upon the score of sympathy, real or supposed, with the narrators, it should also warn our government that, in any collision with that of the French Emperor—and *he* seems not particularly anxious to avoid a difficulty—we could make no calculations upon the French people, who are to be considered as fully identified in all things with the course of their government.

With the feeling which we believe exists towards us in Europe, where many hate and all distrust us, it certainly behooves us to be better prepared to meet and repel aggression. Our navy is contemptible in numbers, however gallant may be the sailors by whom our ships are manned. England, it is true, we hold pretty strongly bound by her interests, but upon France our hold is not so strong, nor is she as much bound up in commerce, neither is cotton to anything like the same extent the basis of her industry. France under Louis Napoleon presents features which demand the attention of the United States, and render it necessary for her, while committing aggressions upon no one, to be in a position to repel any which may be attempted upon her.

The Banks.

At this moment the topic of most public interest, in all circles here, is the action of the Legislature on the subject of the Banks. Indeed, this can hardly be regarded as a matter simply of public interest. It is one which appeals to the private feelings and interests of every man in the community, who must feel that, hard as things now are, they must become harder in the event of a refusal, on the part of the Legislature, to re-charter the old Banks or to provide an efficient substitute for the Banking capital, which will be preparing to wind up in anticipation of its withdrawal.

The Bank of Wilmington is chartered. The act of incorporation has passed, after a considerable effort having been made to amend it in order to introduce the feature contended for by Mr. Caldwell, to base it upon Railroad stock, as also, to require a bonus to the State of one share in forty, and further to give the State the privilege of taking stock equivalent to the amount held by private stockholders.—All these amendments were lost by large majorities

Unquestionably, a large majority of the people of the State, and of the Legislature, are unprepared to go for Mr. Caldwell's theory of "reforms." There is a clear majority in favor of re-chartering the old banks; and we cannot be brought to believe that, gloomy as things now look, the Legislature will adjourn without action, or that a minority will assume the responsibility of defeating, by parliamentary manœuvres, such as talking against time, the ascertained wishes of the majority, upon a question so critical and so important as that of the Banking system and currency of the State. Whatever of good there may be in the "reformed" system, it has not yet been long enough before the people of the State for an intelligent judgment to be pronounced upon it, and surely its friends cannot wish to prejudice it for all future time by an attempt to *force* it upon the Legislature.

Yesterday evening a telegraphic despatch from a friend in Raleigh informed us, that every thing remained in a fog, that the Bank of Wilmington had been chartered, but that there was a general scuffle over the balance. This was anticipated. It was understood that the Bank of Wilmington would be allowed to pass without serious opposition, but that the main effort would be made to defeat the larger Banks with branches. Now, we are as well aware as any one can be of the objections urged against these banks, but, nevertheless, we believe that a necessity exists for their re-charter—that this necessity is fully recognised in this section, and will be, and is acted upon by the representatives from the Cape Fear counties. We do sincerely hope that mid-night to-morrow will not find the Legislature adjourned and all things left in a muddle.

Of the movement of talking a measure to death, the most prominent example we know of is that of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, on the three million appropriation during the Mexican war. "Honest John," in the Senate of the United States, kept talking until the hour for adjournment, and the measure was lost from the impossibility of obtaining a vote upon it.—*Daily Journal, 13th.*

The Banks.

A telegraphic despatch from a friend in Raleigh received by us this morning, reads as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th

To the Journal:—State Bank re-chartered. Cape Fear Bank probably will be to-morrow.

Now that the State Bank has been re-chartered we can see little or no reasons for doubting the re-charter of the Cape Fear Bank, and we presume that do-day the probability mentioned in our despatch will be charged into certainty. Of course the Legislature will not make fish of one and flesh of the other.

It will be seen that the despatch makes no mention of any action or probable action in the matter of the increase of capital asked for the Commercial Bank, from which it would appear as though the chances for that measure were very small, otherwise our highly intelligent correspondent would have made some allusion to it. A very short time, however, will be sufficient to enable us to know the final result of all these things.

Upon the whole, the re-charter of the old Banks—the additional grant of eight hundred thousand in the shape of a new Bank—the endorsement of bonds for the Cape Fear and Deep River, whereby a prospect is afforeed of getting at the mineral wealth of the State in a reasonable time, together with the charter of the Charlotte road, if not every thing that we could have wished, is still a series of measures which gives grounds for more of congratulation than disappointment, and will, we trust, exert a favorable influence upon the future prosperity of Wilmington and the State.—*Daily Journal, 14th.*

"APPIUS."—A correspondent of Wednesday's Herald, over the signature of "Appius," comments at some length upon an extract from a card published by the Superintendent of the Wilmington & W. R. R. If "Appius" will take the trouble to examine the card of the Superintendent in the Herald, he will see that the last half of the "extract" does not appear in said card. It did appear once in the Journal by mistake, and but once.

We have nothing to say about the merits of the case one way or the other, but wish simply to call attention to the actual state of the case, by which a misapprehension may be corrected, and justice done, as we presume it to be the wish of all, "Appius" included, that it should be. It is proper, however, to remark that the mistake in question was not chargeable to this office.

The Illinois Senator.

After a very hard struggle, the Illinois Legislature has succeeded in electing a United States Senator, to serve six years from the 4th of March next, and James Shields is not the man. The election took place yesterday, and Hon. Lyman Trumbull, an Anti-Nebraska and American candidate, was chosen.—After the very bold declarations of Senator Douglas, the Washington *Union*, and the various mouth-pieces of Democracy, that Shields, and none but Shields, could be elected, this result must be rather surprising to them. Mr. Douglas was willing to stake his reputation—a bold wager—on the success of Shields, and the man who had voted for the Nebraska bill would be re-elected to represent the Prairie State. But the Prarie State has rejected the dictation of demagogues, and Douglas is rebuked in his own strongest citadel. Gen. Shields is a very worthy man, in his way.—He has a lively, mercurial, Hibernian temperament, is a busy Senator, a model of party fidelity, easily guided by the leaders at Washington, and never shocking the democratic sense by deviating from the strict line of duty drawn out for him. He made a good soldier in Mexico, and had a marvellous escape at Cerro Gordo. But the man who was not killed by a grape shot passing through and through his chest, has been knocked effectually flat by that very effectual weapon, the ballot. It was charged with Nebraskaism, and primed by Douglas-ism, but we are strongly of the opinion that it was fired off by that very mysterious and dangerous individual, *Sam!* He is a potent fellow, this winter, in the Legislature at Springfield, and there is no one he would be more likely to aim a blow at than the Irish Senator from Illinois.

We copy the above from the Philadelphia Bulletin, an anti-Nebraska, anti-Administration and Know Nothing paper. It exhibits plainly the intimate connection existing between all these *isms*. "Sam" as understood North, is always a Free Soiler, and divides his opposition between "the Irish Senator from Illinois," and the Nebraska and Fugitive Slave Laws.

It is so cold North, that the Cows give ice cream, instead of milk.

From the Charleston Courier.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Isabel*, Capt. Rollins, arrived at her wharf in this city at a little before four o'clock yesterday afternoon, having left Havana on the morning and Key West on the evening of the 10th inst.

Havana, as will be perceived from the interesting letter of our Havana correspondent, is in a state of great excitement.

A friend, also, informs us that a plot had been formed to assassinate, at the Opera, the captain General and other official. The gas was to have been extinguished and the work of death commence. A traitor however, betrayed his comrades, and on the 8th inst., Don Ramon Pinto, an intimate friend of General Concha, and thirty-five influential citizens were arrested. On the following day forty others were arrested, among them, it is said, the famous Morti, of the Opera House, and Echevarressi, manager of the Rail Road.—The Governor of Matanzas and Senor Almeda, a rich and well known planter of Trinidad, have also, it is said, been imprisoned. Fears of invasion are entertained, and the Government is arming every one they can—even the galley slaves.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1855.—Again we are agitated by rumors of invasions expected and the movements of the Government foment the wildest of them. On Thursday last, H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Boscowan*, 70, 650 men, with admiral Sir ARTHUR FANSHAWE, C. B., accompanied by the *Colossus*, 80, screw steamer-of-the-line, arrived and it was reported that they had met a fleet of American vessels crowded with men. Whether there is truth in this or not, it is certain that on Saturday the whole Spanish fleet was in movement, and left our harbor with a number of troops on board. Some say that the *Cahawba* brought advices to the Spanish Government. Reports have circulated that the troops at Penal del Rio have mutinied; but as there cannot be more than about seven or eight hundred men in that district, such an event could not call for the activity and preparations displayed here. The second in command, General Manzarra, has left town for the south side, to embark for some part not known.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, Don Ramon Pinto, a Catalan, was arrested and sent to the Cubana for participation in some conspiracy, in relation to changing the government of the island. This Mr. Pinto is, perhaps, the most remarkable and intelligent Spaniard in the island, a man of great influence, and it is believed that he is a member of the Cuban Junta, and a friend to annexation, although some doubt his sincerity, and even look upon his present arrest as a mere cloak to save him from appearing as in the interest of Spain. If we may judge the man from what he appears, we may suppose that he is a man of honor, and is now suffering imprisonment through information laid against him, or through suspicion on the part of the government. He is a most intimate friend of Concha, or has had a great deal to do with him—for he has been in daily attendance at the Government house for some time past. It would be unwise to judge either one way or the other from the circumstances I have mentioned, for the Government may have caused his attendance, and commanded his apparent adhesion; therefore it would not be right to accuse him of duplicity to Concha, or otherwise.

Of course, now, I shall be on the look-out for information of a reliable nature, with which to supply you, but you must forgive me if I do not give you all the idle gossip in circulation, very exciting and interesting at the moment, but in the end discreditable, and apt to mislead.

Amidst all this excitement on the part of the public, and the movement of troops and vessels of war on the part of the Government. The latter, in the Gaceta, publishes an article for the establishment of schools in Havana and Santiago de Cuba, one in each, for finishing the education of young persons above the age of twelve years. This looks very peaceable and secure. Also, the British Admiral, and the ex Governor General of Puerto Rico, who is here on his way to Spain, have had a grand banquet given them, in which no doubt the Yankees were drowned in many toasts. Concha, I believe, is rather a humbug, and desires to save the island as often as possible, and occur what may, he will always make as much fuss as possible. From what I see here, on the part of the Cubans, and what I hear from the United States, I believe that the time has not yet come for a change. It appears to me put off for an indefinite period.

Although we are naturally somewhat excited by the rumors current, and by witnessing the embarkation of troops and the sailing of vessels of war, still it will require war to work us up as we used to be at first, on reports of invasions and outbreaks.

Besides the arrest of Ramon Pinto, a great number of persons have been put into prison here, and we may expect to hear of the arrest of great numbers throughout the Island, for in heart, every Cuban is a conspirator, and most of them at the same time, ready to sell each other to the Spaniards. Echevarresi, the manager of the Rail Road, a Creole, is arrested, and others belonging to rich families, the names of whom it is useless to mention.

Under present circumstances an outbreak is almost impossible here; for a sudden outbreak there is not the material. In Europe and in the United States, too, the soldiers is from the working classes, the farmer, &c. Here, the negro corresponds to those occupations and classes. And in regard to carrying out a conspiracy, the Cubans have not the moral for that: for, as I have told you, they betray one another continually. Besides the Cubans arrested, there are many Spaniards mixed up in the affair, but we cannot get at any thing like a knowledge of what the plot was, although it is said that there was to have been a rising here, Concha shot, and then a decent of Quitman with 8000 men.

A week ago, I remarked, the display made by the Spanish men-of-war in harbor, now there is but one corvette and a steamer at anchor; the bay is quite clear of Spanish vessels of war; but then we have two British line of battle ships and a brig, for the protection of the place, and there is quite a zone of other British war crafts around the island.

The Diario of the Marina, congratulates its party on the arrival of the British fleet, in these words:

"This morning, the English squadron, of the approach of which, we gave due notice, entered our harbor. We cannot do less than repeat the satisfaction with which the inhabitants of Havana witness the presence of our ancient and valiant allies."

The Spaniards have in the Antilles twenty eight vessels of war, viz: 1 frigate of 42 guns; 1 coveite, 30 guns; 1 brig, 20 guns; 6 brigs, 16 guns; 1 schooner, 8 guns; 4 schooners, 1 gun; 1 steamer 16 guns; 3 steamers, 6 guns: 2 steamers, 5 guns; 3 steamers, 2 guns; 2 steamers, 1 gun; and 3 transports.

Four companies of sharp-shooters, or tiralleurs, arrived at Trinidad, on their way to Havana, it is said, but other troops have gone from this in the same direction. It is said also, that encampments are formed at the villages in our vicinity, where attacks are likely to be made. The Galician workmen who were at work on the Trinidad and Caselda rail road have been replaced by negroes. The former have been brought to Havana, and I see them led about like prisoners. Poor fellows, they either deceived themselves or were deceived, for Cuba is no place for the white men to work as a field laborer.

[From the Petersburg, South-side Democrat.]

Can it be Possible?

We heard a few days since, on high authority, that three of the proprietors of the American *Organ*, published in Washington City, and understood to be the accredited mouth-piece of *Southern* know-nothingism, are *unadulterated Abolitionists* of the Giddings stripe. Two of them are reported to have bailed Chaplin out of jail—the man, it will be remembered, who a few years since ran off several slaves belonging to the Hon. Messrs. Stephens and Toombs of Georgia; the other is the publisher and printer of the National *Era*, the organ of Abolitionism at Washington.

Now, we assert this on the authority of gentlemen who will doubtless hold themselves responsible for the statement, and we respectfully ask of the editors of the *Organ* its confirmation or denial. If they will deny it, they shall be heard through our columns. If they are silent, their silence will be taken for confession.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN DANGER.—A bill was presented to the Illinois Legislature, on the 15th inst., to prevent the carrying of colored people on the railroads of that State, which was read twice and referred, and will probably pass the House of Representatives. This bill provides that no "black or colored person, denominated a negro, shall be carried on or along any railroad in this State, by any railroad in the State, without a duly certified certificate of freedom of such negro or mulatto person being presented to the conductor of the train, and a copy of such certificate left with the conductor or agents." Section two provides that any railroad company, or its conductor or agent, which carries a slave without any such certificate, shall be liable to the owner of such slave, or mulatto, in twice the value of such slave, to be recovered in the usual way.

Gen. Cass on Instructions.

in the senate on Monday, when the instructions of the Michigan legislature were presented requiring the Senators from that State to vote for the repeal of the Nebraska and Fugitive Slave Laws, Mr. Cass said:—

"When some years ago the legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation to congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, I said I would resign when called upon to act. The legislature repealed those instructions, consequently I did not resign. The democratic party has lost the ascendancy in Michigan, and their resolutions are the action of a new party. I am now instructed to vote to deprive American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate the relations between master and servant, and for the repeal of the fugitive act, which was passed to give effect to a solemn guaranty of the constitution. I shall neither obey these instructions nor resign my seat.—If a political party, whenever and by whatever combination it attains power, can compel its opponents holding legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency, or resign their positions, it would radically affect the organization of the senate, and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the states. The senate would lose every characterestic of permanence as power was transferred from one party to another.—This would operate against the democratic party, for their opponents do not recognize the right to instruct. The tolerant proscription which is advocated by the new party would exclude from political confidence the first general who fell at the head of an organized American army at Quebec, because born across the Atlantic, and the last surviving signers of the declaration of independence because a Catholic. The adoption of either measure recommended by the legislature of Michigan would be the signal for the breaking up of this government and the dissolution of this confederacy. There are many honest men who scout all idea of danger, and are prepared to sacrifice the structure of freedom to an overpowering impulse. I shall remain in the position I now occupy until the end of my term, unless the democracy of Michigan shall require me to act against my convictions of duty. What I fear above all things is that the people may be struck with a judicial blindness, with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add to the melancholly list of people who have not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them."

Death of a Slave 111 Years Old.

The Rev. A. L. Green, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., communicates to the editor of the Nashville Medical Journal the following incidents attending what he terms the "natural death" of one of his servants, at the advanced age of 111 years. Dr. Green is known to many as one of the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the settlement of the late difficulty between the Church North and South:

"I promised you that I would furnish you with some of the facts connected with the last days of Aunt Philis, an old negro woman of mine, who died last fall. Aunt Philis was, at the time of her death, at the lowest estimate, 111 years old, and the probability is that she was several years older.

"For fifty years she has enjoyed uninterrupted health, and, as far as I have been able to learn, she was never sick in her life except at the birth of her children. For thirty years of her life, and down to within three years of her death, she did not seem to undergo the slightest change in her appearance—time exercising but little power over her. The first sign of decay was that of sigh, which took place about three years before her death; up to that time she was in the full enjoyment of all her senses, and at 104 years would have married an old negro man of seventy-five if I had not objected.

"Her sight failed not in the usual way, but she became near-sighted, not being able to see objects at a distance. Soon after this her hearing declined, but up to the time of her death she could hear better than old persons generally do. The first indication of mental failure was that of locality, she not being able to find her way to a neighbor's house; yet her memory seemed perfect in all other respects. She recollected her friends and her old acquaintances, but could not find her way to their houses.

"I at first supposed that this was owing to defective sight, but on examination found it was in the mind. Still her locomotion was good; she had the full use of herself, and could walk strong and quick like a young person, and hold herself up so straight that, when walking from me, I often took her for some of the younger servants about the premises. The next, and to me the most singular sign of decline was, that she lost the art of walking—not that she had not strength enough to walk, but forgot how to walk.

"The children would lead her forth and interest her for a while, and she would get the idea, which seemed to delight her very much, and she would walk about the yard and porches until some person would tell her she had walked enough—but she would no sooner take her seat, and sit for a few moments, before all idea of walking would be gone, and she would have to be taught over again.

"At length she became unwilling to try to walk unless she had hold of something; take her by the arm and she would walk, and walk well, but just as soon as you would let her go, she would get down and crawl like a child; and at length became so fearful that she refused to walk altogether, and continued to sit up during the day, but had to be put to bed and taken up like a child. After a while she became unwilling to get up, altogether, and continued to lie until she died.

"All this time she seemed to be in good health, took her regular meals, and her stomach and bowels were uniformly in good condition. I often examined her the best I could, and she had no pains, no sickness, no aches of any kind, and from her own account, and from all that I was able to learn, she was in good health, and all the while in fine spirits. The intellect and the mind seemed to be perfectly good, only that she did not seem to know where she was all the time.

"At length one of the children said to me that Aunt Philis was getting cold, and, on examining her, I found it even so; the extremities were cold; still she took her regular meals: and did not complain of any thing; and the only change that I recollect of was that she slept a little more than usual. The coldness increased for two days, when she became as cold almost as a dead person. Her breathing began at length to shorten, and grew shorter and shorter till she ceased to breathe.

"Death closed in upon her like going into a soft, sweet sleep, and for two minutes it was difficult to tell whether she was breathing or not. There was no contortion, no struggle, no twisting of the muscles, but after death she might have still been taken, on a slight examination, to have been in a deep sleep. So passed away Philis—the only natural death I ever witnessed."

SWEDISH ROYALTY IN BOSTON.—The lovers of the marvellous have had a nice dish served up for them during the past week in the columns of the Fireside Journal. It affirms that we have a branch of the royal house of Sweden in this city; that the son of a king and the heir to a kingdom and all the honors of the house of Gustavus Vasa IV. has been for thirty years past keeper of a lighthouse in Boston harbor; and that, shortly after the death of Captain Beck, his only daughter, a very intelligent and accomplished lady—now the wife of Abel F. Hayden, one of the pilots in our harbor—has been sent for from a high quarter in Sweden, and supplied with funds for the voyage.

The article is well written and is remarkably interesting. We are, however, authorized by a member of the family, to correct some errors contained in it. The article, we are told, was published without the knowledge or sanction of Mrs. Hayden. Her brother, Mr. George W. Beck, the founder and principal of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum in Somerville, is the only son of his father, and lawful heir to whatever of titles and hereditary honors that belong to his ancestors. Neither is Mrs. Hayden the only daughter of the late Captain Beck. With these exceptions, the article in the Fireside Journal is mainly correct.—*Boston Herald.*

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice.

By Nash, C. J. In Love v. Dowen, in equity from New Hanover, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Freeman v. Moses, in equity, from Stanly, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J. In Vickens v. Trice, in equity, from Orange, reforming the decree. Also, in Selby v. Selby, in equity, from Anson, directing a decree for plaintiff, as prayed for.

By Battle, J. In Murphy v. Wood, from Greene, affiriming the order of the Superor Court. Also, in Harr and wife v. Mebane, affirming the judgment.

The Re-election of Seward.

The election of Henry Wilson, the father of the Massachusetts freesoil programme, has been followed by the re-election of William H. Seward, the father of the national freesoil programme. This is demonstration upon demonstration of the thorough preponderance of the abolition element in the know nothing organization.

Of course these results could not have happened by chance. They are the fruits of calculation, of skilful management, and of well played games of deception. Neither of these politicians, standing at the head of their own party, could take more than one-third of the votes of the people of their respective states; but by pulling the know nothing wires they have made both states endorse their political course. In both states thousands have been most egregiously cheated.

In New York, this new success of the Seward clique, has fairly opened the eyes of the democrats who have been persuaded to join the order. They see exactly what they are expected to do. They find that the organization may be whigism, or it may be abolitionism, but it is not for the democracy; nor is it intended that it shall enure, in any event, to the benefit of either section of the democratic party of that state. It aims, in the main, to be a sectional party, and it will re-open the slavery agitation.

The feeling of the betrayed, in this election is very strong. Its character and depth may be well gathered from an extract from a speech made in the New York assembly on this election, by one of the order. Mr. Petty, after commenting on the course of a whig who, before election, had pledged himself to vote against Seward, said:—

"Out of the whig members of this house there are over fifty who were similarly pledged before their election, but who now prove themselves recreant in honor and patriotism. Mr. Speaker, I tell you, sir, that if I was a juror, and any of these men were brought before me to testify in a case of the most trivial importance, I could not conscientiously believe them. I say let their names be shrouded in black, and posted throughout the state and country, to receive the scorn and indignation they will have aroused in the minds of their honest countrymen. Let them be placed where their treachery deserves they should be—in that cell of infamy that our forefathers imprisoned Benedict Arnold."

The election of freesoil agitators, pledged of an offensive war on the south, shows the character of the prime movers of the new organization. They are those who mean to push fifteen states or this Union to the wall on the slavery issue. It is a mockery of terms to call such a party national.

From the Albany Argus.

This triumph on the part of Mr. Seward has been attained after a severe struggle, which has ended in the return of most of the whigs, who had embarked in the know nothing movement, to their allegiance to the regular organization of the whig party, which is strongly attached to that gentleman.

From the Albany Atlas.

A majority of the whig know nothings agreed to vote for him. His enemies in the whig party had not the courage or capacity to defeat him. Every step they have taken for the last six months has been to help him. The Saratoga and Auburn conventions, the temperance movement, the ten million canal debt, the election of Gov. Clark, the organization of the two houses, and the formation of the know nothing party, have all been essential to Mr. Seward's success.

From the New York Express.

Twenty or thirty members, it seems, got into the legislature, by taking oaths of obligation, pretending to be know nothings,—and when they took them, they took them with fraud,—with a deliberate intention to cheat! No school of morals—not even that of Machiaval—justifies this sort of fraud.

This perjury and swindling, such as we have been having in Albany, of course are not undertaken—but upon "consideration." Men never thus dust their characters without pay. He who thus flies in the face and eyes of the indignant and cheated people that elected him, is certainly to be compensated for it. Whether that compensation has been money in hand from the bankrupted canals of the state,—and other heavy jobs, in railroads or the like,—or whether it is to be and office, time will tell. Assuredly "rewards" ought to come, for punishment is sure to follow.

When the speaker formally announced the result of the joint convention, Mr. O'Keefe said, as the black flag of abolitionism waives in this chamber, to give the star- and stripes which float above the capitol a little rest, I move to adjourn.

Mr. Mundy- I hope the motion will prevail, but for a different reason. I wish to attend the funeral of the Hindoos. [Laughter.]

The Times on the War.

[From the London Times, Jan. 25.]

There is a season for all things, and on the eve of a great national disaster it is some comfort to think that the present—yes, this very present hour—is the season for a great national duty. As for the pending operations at Sevastopol, we may almost dismiss them from our thoughts for a while. England has done her best and her worst in that quarter—her extravagances, her follies and her neglects, and can now do no more. We may read the future there as plainly as the crew of the Prince when the single chain that held them from the precipice frowning over their heads snapping at last, and they knew they were at the mercy of the storm. The remnant of the British army might be about 15,000 or 17,000 bayonets at the last date. About a hundred a day were sent to hospitals, never to return fit for service, and nearly as many saved their country further trouble by dying on the spot. Here is a regular train of six thousand a month against *no* further reinforcements worth taking into account. At this rate Lord Raglan and his staff would be the sole survivors of the expedition about the 15th of March. The weather had been worse than ever, and was expected to be worse still; heavy snow, rapid thaw, severe frost, bitter north wind, frozen trenches, impassable roads hardened to the consistency of rock, ruts treacherously filled with driving snow, officers found suffocated by their charcoal fires, sixty horses frozen to death in one night, and all that Englishmen have read of before, when they could afford to amuse themselves with the horrible in the narrative of Napolean's Russian campaign.

Vast piles of wooden huts were at Balaklava, but the army was in tents, and it was certain it must remain in tents as long as it lasted, for there was not the least chance of transport sufficient to bring up the huts. Only a small fraction of the army had received warm upper clothing, or were like to receive for the same reason. Every officer repudiated the duty of supplying or even taking charge of anything beyond the eternal salt pork and green coffee. Of the former, the army was sometimes on half rations or quarter rations. The latter was seen everywhere strewn in the mud, being wholly useless to the soldier. For the rest, it is the same story as we have had to tell every day these two months. The hospitals and the medical stores were in the same state; the authorities at Balaklave still doing their best to save themselves the trouble of landing what they had neither clerks to take care of, nor room to store, nor means to transport. Ship after ship full of the most necessary articles priceless to the wretched soldier, was sent out of harbor, and even back to Constantinople or Corfu, on some idle formality. Positively, literally, there was not one change for the better since we "sat down before" Sevastopol. The only change was that the railway, which left Malta on the 16th, and ought to have arrived at Balaklava by this time, might extricate the army from its dead lock. But who can expect this in the face of such an uniformity of mismanagement?—Either the screw steamer containing it will be ordered out of the harbor on some pretence, or not permitted to land the rails, or no ground be allowed to lay them down, or the whole affair, navies and all, will be burked in some way. That chance once disposed of, the end cannot be distant, and the finest army that ever left these shores will soon cease to exist as a force.

MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED.—The reporter of the New York Herald has made a complete caricature of Mr. Wise's speech as delivered in this place, and he makes Mr. W. say "the overseers skinned the negroes." This is a most gross and perverse misrepresentation of what he did say. In speaking of agriculture, Mr. W. asked, "What is the agriculture of Virginia? Its whole science and practice were known to the old negroes on the farm. The landlord skinned the tenant, and the tenant skinned the land until all were made poor together." Let any person who was present to hear Mr. Wise in this place read the speech as reported in the Herald, and he will see for himself that Mr. Wise was justified in speaking of the perversions and misrepresentations of the New York Herald reporter.—*Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

Daer Sir—Your extract from the Knickerbocker (that repository of genius and fancy) reminded me of the 'ollowing lines, composed by my brother, who, singular to relate, has not for seventeen years had a glass of wine upon his table, or paid for any he drank anywhere else. *That's what's made him what he is.* Yours, dear Mr. Post,

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS.

From the Knickerbocker.

"Brother Take my Arm."

When grief is heavy on thee,
Or dismal fears alarm,
Then, brother lean upon me—
My brother, take my arm.
There's many a load of trouble
That taketh two to bear,
Where one would bend quite double
Beneath the heavy care.

If malice, in its rancor,
Has sought thy mortal harm,
My shoulder be thine anchor—
My brother, take my arm.
Though all, in time of trial,
May turn their eyes away,
Nay, brother, no denial,
My arm shall be thy stay.

If grief were mine to-morrow,
A grief that naught could charm,
I'd cry, in all sorrow,
"O brother, give thine arm!"
Aye! let me feel another
Will weep with me in woe;
A brother, yea, a brother,
May all who sorrow know!

THOMAS MAC KELLAR.

"Brother, Take my Arm."

When "tight" is stealing o'er thee,
Or "horrorses" alarm,
Then, brother, lean upon me,
My brother take my arm.
There's many a sort of tipple
That taketh two to bear,
'Taint every kind of people
Kin kerry off that 'ere.

If "red-eye" in his rancor
Hath given thee a qualm,
Why just let go the "anker,"
And brother take my arm!
A little self denial,
The fore part o' the day,
And a pinch o' pennyr'yal,
Will make your stomach stay!

Perhaps a "tight" to-morrow
Won't do *me* any harm,
In which case I shall borrow,
In turn, my brother's arm!
Aye, fix it so that mother,
When we are out may know,
There's nothing like a brother
To have upon a go!

Scramble for the New Senator—Bounty Land for Indians—Successful Diplomacy of Mr. Belmont.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There was quite a scramble for the new Senator to-day. When Gen. Wilson came into the chamber, Mr. Clayton, whig and know nothing, got him into a vacant seat on the whig side of the Senate—Messrs. Sumner and Chase made a desperate effort to get him into the freesoil locality. The matter was finally compromised by Gen. Wilson taking Mr. Atchison's vacant seat alongside of Sam, the anti-Nebraska know-nothing.

The effect of Mr. Brown's amendment, alluded to in the Senate report, will be that about five thousand Indians will be enabled to obtain bounty land. The Secretary of War reports that ten thousand Indians have served in all the wars, and of these twelve hundred have received bounty lands. There are on file five hundred applicants suspended by the construction of Secretary McClelland, which differs from the constructions of the laws by his predecessors.

Mr. Belmont, minister to Holland, has accomplished what American ministers at the Hague have fruitlessly endeavored since 1835—that of negotiating a consular convention with the government by which American consuls are admitted to all the ports of the Dutch colonies open to foreign commerce. For many months permission could only be obtained for five ports—then for the free ports, but now permission has been obtained for all. The English and Austrian ministers at the Hague are much piqued at Mr. Belmont's accomplishing what they in vain tried to do.

MASSACRE AND BURNING OF A BRITISH SHIP.—Information has been received in London of a tragical occurrence on board the British ship *Berenice*, the master of which (Captain CUNDY) with his wife, chief mate and others, have been massacred by the crew, who afterwards set fire to the ship and destroyed her, to prevent detection. The *Berenice* sailed from Shanghai on the 15th of July, 1852, with a cargo of tea for Sydney. Her crew, shipped at Singapore, consisted almost entirely of men from different parts of Netherland India, who thinking that there were much gold on board, conspired to take possession of the vessel. The captain, mate and three seamen were killed at the outset; the captain's wife, dragged from between decks, whither she had flown, and thrown overboard. A French passenger is also unaccounted for, and three Bengalese and Amboyna men, who were among the crew. All the money that the wretches got consisted of 100 florines and 50 Spanish dollars, which they divided among themselves, and it was agreed among them to set sail for Tauban, there to abandon the vessel, after having set fire to it. The ship gaining Tagal, which was taken for Tauban, she was set on fire, and they took to the boats. Several were left behind and were burned in the vessel. Finding their mistake on gaining the heights to Tagal, they were compelled to get rid of most of the plunder by throwing it overboard. The authorities, however, caused their arrest. Some of them confessed: four of the ringleaders were executed, and five others sentenced to twenty years banishment.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.—We learn from the Havana correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune, that some time in January there was a seizure of arms at a house in the suburbs, in the room of a young man who was an intimate associate of the late Mountside Oca, who, it is said suffered by the garote at Cardenas, soon after the second expedition of the unfortunate Lopez. The circumstance served to put the Captain General on the *qui vive*—and moreover, it is stated by the correspondent that Choncha has, by some means ascertained that an expedition is about to leave the United States for Cuba! The letter continues:

There was a grand mulatto ball, given on Monday evening last, at which the Captain General presided, and at which the other chief officials of the island "assisted." Is not this a very agreeable state of society in which to dwell. Hereafter the white man will, I presume, be compelled to give the inside of the pavement to any of the "niggers" who were present at that ball.

No fewer than eight citizens of the United States are now in prison here. The two first, named Winn and Chauncey, have been imprisoned many months under a charge of having been engaged in the African slave trade! Then there are Augustine, Montuo and Colin, who we all know are entirely innocent of any hand in the assassination of Castenado, with which they are charged. Then there are Captain McCulloch and J. Campbell, the captain and mate of the schooner J. W. White, and lastly Felix and Estrampes, who as you know are confined in seperate cells, in the Moro Castle.

This lengthy detention and imprisonment of citizens of the U. States, without trial, is I presume, all right, and in accordance with the treaty with the U. States and Spain; although I have recently read to the contrary. Yet it must all be correct; otherwise the acting consul of the United State in this city would not be, as he is, "hand and glove" with the Captain General, with whom, I learn that Col

Oakdale Cemetery.

We copy the following article in regard to this Institution, from the Commercial of Tuesday, as it contains facts and statements with which we confess to a want of acquaintance previous to reading it. It is a matter which commends itself strongly to the attention of the people of Wilmington:

For the information of those of our readers whose attention may not have been already directed to the subject of the new Cemetery, in which Burial Lots are advertised in to-day's paper to be sold on Saturday next, we annex some extracts from the Charter of the Company, with a general Synopsis of the objects and advantages proposed in its establishment

The following is the Preamble to the Charter, as passed in December, 1852, viz:

"Whereas, public sentiment in the town of Wilmington, in accordance with the enlightened experience of populous Cities and Towns elsewhere, is opposed to the interment of the dead amid the abodes of the living, not only for sanitory, but for other obvious reasons; and, whereas, experience hath also shown that it is desirable to have public burial grounds, subject to such laws, rules and regulations, as will insure to the living the continual protection of the remains of their dead, and the decent preservation of the grounds, by securing them in perpetuity to the object of their dedication; and, whereas, several citizens of Wilmington are desirous to purchase a tract of land for the purpose of establishing thereon a public Cemetery, and for reasons above stated, wish an act of incorporation, and the object being deemed worthy of encouragement; therefore.

"*Be it enacted*," &c., &c.

The First Section incorporates the Company by the name of "The Proprietors of the Wilmington Cemetery," and empowers them to purchase and hold not exceeding one hundred acres of land, with authority to said Corporation to take gifts, devises and bequests, for the purpose of improving and ornamenting said Cemetery, and to purchase and hold such personal property as may be requisite to carry into full effect the objects of the act."

The Act then directs that the affairs of the Company shall be managed by a President and six Directors, to be chosen annually by the Lot owners, each lot owner to be entitled to one vote for each share held by him.

It authorises and directs the land acquired by the Corporation to be disposed of and used exclusively for the burial of the dead.

It exempts such lands forever from assessments and public taxes, and also from liability to be sold on execution, or for the payment of debts by assessment under any insolvent law, and prohibits any public road, avenue, street, or canal, from being laid out or opened through the grounds of the Cemetery.

It requires that the proceeds of all sales of lots shall be applied to the purchase, preservation, improvement and embellishment of the Cemetery, and to the incidental expenses thereof, *and to no other purpose whatever*.

Under this provision a Fund will be formed, the interest of which will be adequate, after all the lots have been disposed of to insure the perpetual care of the grounds and improvements, whether belonging to lot owners or to the institution.

It also provides for the punishment of any person who shall deface, mutilate, or otherwise injure any monument, inclosure, or shrubbery in the grounds, and for the payment of any damages which may in consequence be sustained.

The tenth Section of the Act provides "that as soon as the proceeds from the sales of lots for purposes of Sepulture and from burial fees shall have been sufficient to pay the purchase money for the land held by this Company, with the interest thereon, together with all such expenses as may have been incurred in laying out, enclosing and improving the grounds, the then Stockholders shall transfer their entire interest in the grounds used as a Cemetery to the holders of burial lots therein, each lot holder to be entitled to as many shares as he or she has lots, and thenceforth such lot holders shall be Stockholders exclusively of said Corporation."

It will therefore be perceived from the foregoing provisions of the Charter,

That purchasers of lots acquire not merely the privilege of burial, but also the fee simple of the ground which they purchase;

That they are the sole proprietors of the Cemetery, That by their vote in the election of Trustees they control the government of the institution;

That, as all the receipts of the Institution must be expended in the purchase, improvement, and preservation of the grounds, no speculative interest can conflict with the wishes of lot owners respecting its management;

That, as all the resources will be thus appropriated, either immediately, or in the ultimate formation of a fund, the interest of which shall be annually appropriated as required, ample provision is made for the perpetual embellishment and preservation of the grounds;

That, as the ground is exempt from public taxes, and from liability for debt, and is sold in lots which are not subject to assessment, or annual charge, the proprietors can never be forcibly deprived of their ground.

The President and Directors have fixed the price of single Burial lots, *for the present*, at $50—the lots containing about 400 superficial feet.

The enlargement of families and the desire which is naturally felt to be laid with one's kindred at death, often render it desirable to secure more than an ordinary lot. To facilitate this object, a lower price is fixed, where two or more lots are taken in one place by the same family. Large plots, too, admit of superior improvement, while the expense of inclosure is proportionably reduced as the plots are enlarged.

The Observer says it did not simply express indignation against Mr. Biggs for his vote on the Western Extension bill, "but because, as the author of the platform of the locofoco convention which nominated Bragg, he had palmed off a cheat upon the pulic." We deny that Mr. Biggs has deceived any one in this matter, and we do so without fear of successful contradiction. Mr. Biggs' position is perfectly consistent with the reolutions of the democratic convention that nominated Mr. Bragg. Here is the resolution in regard to internal improvements:

"*Resolved*, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would in the opinion of this Convention be politic and proper for the Legislature to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Now, Mr. Biggs has already voted "further aid" to the North Carolina Railroad; he has voted "further aid" to the Cape Fear and Deep River work; he has voted for the Eastern extension; and yet, because he deems it his duty, in order to save the State from embarrasment, to vote against a scheme that will cost twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, he is accused of cheating his friends and opponents. It won't do—the record will not sustain such an accusation. Mr. Biggs, in his place in the Senate, has avowed his willingness to vote for one section of the western extension, but is unwilling to go farther at the present session. If Mr. Biggs is guilty of deception, then is Mr. Cherry (the avowed author of the whig platform) subject to the same charge for voting against the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad, for no work is more calculated to develope the resources of the State than one that will convey the coal on Deep river to market.

According to a debate in the House of Commons, Messrs Mebane and D. F. Caldwell opposed our railroad bill because it would injure the North Carolina Railroad! Has it come to this, that no section of the State is to have a charter for a road because it *might* affect the N. C. Road? We think that road possesses too much influence in our Legislature now, and when the western extension is made, it will be worse probably for us in this section.

We in this part of the State ought to be the last ones to complain of Mr. Biggs for voting against the western extension.

MORGAN FOUND.—The Masonic Mirror publishes a rather curious story, to the effect that Morgan, who it was alleged, was murdered by the Free Masons for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna in Turkey; that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language.—The authority given for this report is one Joseph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom met Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain's name of the Mervine was Welch. It matters little now, perhaps whether the story be true or false.

TERMS OF PEACE.—John Bull holds his head *rather* high. The London Times says—

"The three powers consider that Russia must no longer have the right which she possessed, under the treaties of Akermann, Adrianople, and Balta Limau, to enter the principalities, to change their government, and to deal with that portion of the sultan's territories as if she enjoyed a joint, or rather a paramount sovereignty there. They consider that the navigation of the Danube must be secured, not by treaty only, as it is already, but by an independent authority at the mouth of that stream. They consider that the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, as established at Sebastopol, is incompatible with the maintenance of the Ottoman empire, and consequently with the equilibrium of Europe. They consider that it is impossible to renew that part of the treaty of Kainarji upon which the emperor of Russia based his claim to interfere between the sultan and twelve millions of his christian subjects, so as in fact to render himself the head of that vast population, and to become the dominant authority in the European provinces of Turkey. Such are the terms they require, and with less they cannot be satisfied."

These terms, Mr. Bull, we will wager a "brandy smash" against an "eye opener" you never will obtain.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—This steamer, the largest of the six now in course of construction under the last appropriation of Congress, is progressing rapidly at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the management of Mr. Geo. Steers, her modeller. Her machinery is being built at the foundry of Messrs. Pease & Murphy, of the Fulton Iron Works, the contractors. The immense boilers—four in number—will be ready to be taken from their works in about six weeks. They contain about 8,000 copper tubes, weighing alone about 56,000 lbs.

The engines are all in a state of forwardness, and the valves, sea linings, air pump pistons, junction pipes, piston rods, crank, pin boxes, force pumps, &c., all of composition, are about completed. The condensor and frames are under way, and they expect to be all ready, with her entire machinery, for putting up on this truly noble national vessel, in about eight months.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—It is said that at this moment the whole demesne of Sans Souica, where the King resides, is surrounded by a cordon of Policemen every night to prevent the Majesty of Prussia from wandering away into Postdam after dinner. It is said that a cunning fellow in the latter town, aware of the King's propensity to break bounds of a night, addressed him in the market-place, where he lay in wait for the royal truant, and offered him a sort of exaggerated homage. This so pleased the King that he made a speech to the rogue, of an hour's duration, in which he recapitulated all his ideas upon the subject of a united German Empire, upon feudal institutions, and upon his own undiminished despotic power, including incidentally his opinion of the Eastern question, which, by the way, he jocosely told his sole auditor, "was a question he could not answer," and concluded by proclaiming his wish to reward his faithful subject. This was what the fellow wanted; he immediately produced a deed of gift, together with pen and ink; and the King, in a state of utter unconsciousness, signed him over a large estate in Silesia. Next day the deed was duly presented for registration, to the no small consternation of the ministerial authorities; but as the royal signature was not to be denied, and as to spread the news would be *scan. m g.*, the cunning rogue was bought off with a considerable sum of money to relinquish the deed, and along with it his claim forever. Since then Sans Souci has been regularly invested each night by a strong body of Police, each man within view of his fellows.

THE WAR.—A private letter to one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated 25th ult., says, "Peace is deemed quite practicable, but the protraction of the war more probable. You will see Lord J. Russell's statement of the occurrences at Vienna. It is believed here, in some circles, that it was decided between Louis Napoleon and Lords Palmerston and Russell, during the visit of the latter to Paris, that the enterprize against Sebastopol should be prosecuted, *conte qui conte* and no serious negotiation for peace pursued until that was ended in some mode or other."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—"There are still some few persons here who think that the Emperor of Russia sincerely desires peace. I dare say he does provided he gets everything he wishes; otherwise it is difficult to reconcile the allusion as to his real intentions with the accounts that reach us almost every day of the vast armaments prepared on every point of his empire. There can, indeed, be little doubt that the Crimea is about to become the theatre of the most sanguinary struggle. Reinforcements are said to be already on their way to the Russian camp, and as the proportion of the war becomes enlarged, and as it is evident that both parties are trying to gain time, the cannon will soon become the real negotiator. So slight is the hope of peace being re-established that another theatre of hostilities appears to the vision of military men as looming in the distance. The war spirit being once roused, the imagination revels in new and glorious dreams as those of Alma and Inkermann. A war upon the Rhine is in everybody's mouth, and it is asserted as a fact that, so convinced are they of its being inevitable, several officers, and not of low rank either, are already preparing their equipments.

PRINCE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who has heretofore been considered as the heir apparent to the French throne, it appears is not entirely certain of that honor. The Prince is not popular, and his recent failure in the Crimea has caused highly derogatory reports in reference to his character. Notwithstanding his name and close likeness to the first Emperor, he is confessedly not a great man, and shows no promise of ever achieving a military reputation. A Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, who thinks his chances problematical, says:

"It seems that the Emperor, failing natural issue of his own body, *may adopt an heir*, who would then take the place as imperial prince and heir to the throne, between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon. Upon his assumption of imperial power, the Emperor refused to adopt his cousin Napoleon. There is no cordiality between them. The correspondent says it is whispered that the Emperor has already designated in his own mind, in the event of Eugene failing to become a mother, the heir of his throne. This is supposed to be one of the sons of the Roman republican, ex-president Prince Canimo, and is a Bonaparte throughout, being the grandson on the paternal side of Lucien Bonaparte, and on the maternal side of Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I."

KNOW-NOTHINGISM WITH A VENGEANCE!—We gather from the columns of the Boston Courier the following piece of patriotic intelligence. *Risum teneatis, amici?*

"In the House of Representatives yesterday an order was introduced, directing that the use of the hall be granted to the Whig party for caucus purposes; and another directing that the Latin inscription over the Speaker's desk—'*Ense petit placidum sub libertate quietem*'—be removed, and that a liberal translation in English be placed in its stead. The first, after a little fun, was rejected; but the other was laid over under the rule, Messrs. Eames, of Malden, and Monroe, of Boston, giving notice of their intention to debate."

Well done, Know Nothings! Take as much rope as you please, to hang yourselves with. We suppose your next step will be to suppress the study of *foreign* languages in our schools and colleges.—French must be ostracised, and Latin and Greek also, of course, for they are obsolete and *dead*. The great works of Cicero and Demosthenes, those two distinguished tribunes, and defenders of popular rights according to your notions of *Americanism*, must return to that obscurity and blissful state of oblivion from which they were brought out by the literati of the Middle Ages. Consistent Know Nothings! what say you now of "the rich Irish brogue and sweet German accent?" What intend you with our National escutcheon? Will you modify that too? The American Eagle, we suppose, you will retain; but what will you do with E. PLURIBUS UNUM? We pause with the greatest anxiety for categorical answers.—Poor Know Nothings!

"*Quos vult perdere Jupiter dementat.*"

AMERICANS IN LONDON.—An American writing from London to the Newark Advertiser says:

"I have been forcibly and agreeably impressed with the attention which foreigners, at least Americans, receive here. No trouble is too great for those in office to take in order to enable them to enjoy and profit by the objects they have traveled so many miles to see and study. Even collections of paintings, shut to the British public, (Lord Ellesmere's gallery, for example,) are freely opened to them without fee or reward."

TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HOBBY-HORSES.—We clip the following from a New York paper:

"A lunatic has been cutting some singular pranks at the expen e of the merchants. Mr. John P. Beauville, a French importing merchant who for the past three weeks has been afflicted with partial derangement of the mind, yesterday called at the store in Grand street, and stated that he wanted to purchase the goods then in the store for shipment to the West Indies. His manner and conversation were such as to excite suspicions of his being mentally deranged, and upon inquiry, it was found that he had made bills with different firms to the sum of $112,471. At each place he represented that he wished the goods got ready for shipment on Saturday next, and in consequence of this, many of the merchants whose stock he had bought out, were up with their clerks all of Wednesday night, getting the goods packed, and others who were not aware of his lunacy were probably similarly engaged last night. Among the articles purchased by Mr. B. are $1,200 worth of hobby-horses, all of which the unfortunate seller supposed would shortly be on their way to the West Indies."

It was a favorite theory of Mr. Tristram Shandy that all men were more or less cracked—a little hobby-horseyish in their mental tendencies. But in this sale of twelve hundred dollars' worth of hobby-horses, the fact is demonstrable that both buyer and seller were stark, staring mad.

THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE AND BALBRIGGIN STOCKINGS.—A few days ago we published an extract from the Paris correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in which the writer gave an amusing description of the appointment, by the Empress, of a Mr. Appleyard, "a manufacturer of stockings somewhere in the British dominions," as stocking maker to her Majesty. A correspondent, who seems to be thoroughly posted on all that relates to Balbriggin, on noticing the extract alluded to, sends us the following for the information of our lady readers, who may, perhaps, wish to share with the Empress Eugenie the luxury of a pair of genuine Balbriggin stockings:

Balbriggin stockings must have been deemed a great luxury, in having obtained Imperial patronage so as to cause Mr. Appleyard to be selected and appointed, from among all competitors, to be stocking maker to her Imperial Majesty of France.

It must, therefore, be a source of anxious solicitude among the ladies to know, and of chagrin not to know, how or where to obtain those celebrated stockings. But from the indefinite description of the location of Mr. Appleyard and Balbriggin, given lately by the newspapers of this city, namely, "that Mr. Appleyard and Balbriggin are somewhere in the British dominions, and just now stepped out from obscurity," one would be led to the inference *that the gentlemen of the press have combined with her Imperial Majesty of France* to mystify the identity of location, lest the fancy storekeepers might be enabled to write for a supply, and afford to the ladies of New Orleans an opportunity of participating with her Imperial Majesty, in the luxury of "Balbriggin stockings." In order, therefore, to frustrate the *design*, I have determined thus to set the matter right.

Balbriggin is in oppressed but lovely Ireland, about 18 or 19 miles, north by east, from the city of Dublin. It is a maritime town, with about *three thousand* inhabitants. The great Northern Railroad from Dublin to Drogheda and Belfast, &c., crosses the harbor by a viaduct of *eleven arches*, 80 feet span and 35 feet high; on each side of which there is a metal flooring, resting on the piers, and forming a delightful promenade for the inhabitants.

When Ireland was a manufacturing country, Balbriggin was peculiarly distinguished for stocking manufactures, so as to cause "Balbriggin hosiery" to be the most renowned in Europe. It is now carried on only by the following, namely: Henry Appleyard, Balbriggin and lower Sackville street, Dublin; Smyth & Co., Balbriggin and lower Abbey street, Dublin; and Wilson & Co. of Balbriggin.

If, after this information, the ladies of New Orleans will continue long to be excluded from the luxury of Balbriggin stockings, it will be their own fault.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

It Is a very great Absurdity.

To attempt to borrrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.——To lose money at play, and then fly into a passion about it.——To lend a man your razor and expect it to be returned with a keen edge.——To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.——To ask a wine merchant how old his wine is.——To make yourself generally and universally disagreeable and wonder that nobody will visit you except compelled by business. To get drunk and complain of a headache next morning.——To spend your earnings in a grog-shop and wonder that you are ragged.——To request the keeper of a bar-room to pay the fine for your last night's drunken frolic, after telling him you have "nary red" left in the world.——To run recklessly in debt for luxuries and grumble or bully when you are dunned.——To live entirely for yourself and wonder you have no real friends. To suppose that reviewers generally read more than the title pages of the works they praise or condemn.——To judge the merits or otherwise of an actor or actress by the local paragraphs of newspapers.——To threaten a journalist with the withdrawal of your patronage because of something he has written and afterwards blame him for want of independence.——To criticise others with severity and show yourself very sensitive to criticism.——To judge people's piety by their attendance at church or prayer-meeting.——To condemn all professors of religion as hypocrites because you can cite some instances of criminal conduct among clergymen or church members.——To keep your dependents on starving salaries and wonder at their robbing you.—To make your servants tell lies for you and afterwards be angry when they tell lies for themselves.—To tell your own secrets, and believe other persons will keep them.——To spoil your children by over-indulgence and quarrel with them afterwards for being self-willed.——To neglect home and wonder that you cannot enjoy domestic happiness.——To encourage vanity and extravigance in your family and be astonished you cannot "get on" in the world.——To render a service voluntarily and expect a man to be grateful for it.——To expect to make men honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards turning them adrift without the means of getting work.——To think a thing cheap before a low price is asked for it.——To neglect education and calculate upon a respectable population from the "rising generation." To ask a spinster's age and expect to hear the truth.——To fancy a woman modest because she blushes at an inuendo.——To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.——To sit down by the roadside of life and be astonished that the cripple has outstripped you.——To keep a dog on short commons and complain of his stealing.——To degrade human nature in the hope of improving it.——To dogmatically assert original and universal depravity and not expect to be regarded as "no better than you should be."——To praise the beauty of a woman's hair before you know whether it did not once belong to some one else.——To be generally churlish and look for politeness in return.——To expect your creditors to give you long credit if they always see you in shabby clothes.——To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity, your fellow-creatures may be guilty of.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Remedy for Female Complaints.—The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable Pills, render them safe and infallible. They may be taken by females of all ages, who are suffering from any derangement of the system, to which their sex is peculiarly subject, perventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur (from inattention) at the turn of life. It has been incontestibly proved by experience, that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders, and when taken at the turn of life, there need be no apprehension of dropsy or worse consequences.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 25c., 62½c., and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE,
D. DuPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

DIED.

In Onslow county, on Thursday, the 1st inst., after a short illness, Mrs. CATHARINE F. HAWKINS, aged forty-nine years, one month and twelve days. She was a kind and affectionate mother and sister, a friend to the needy and afflicted. The loss of one of her excellent qualities is great to her friends and the community in which she lived.

Dust! Dust! why wildly clings
My heart to thee? The things
Of earth should not be made our Gods:
We lay them all beneath the valley—clods.
The *Soul*, alone, hath wings.

Love's home is not below;
It journeyeth with woe,
But bids it, at the grave, a last farewell;
In heaven, alone, it finds a place to dwell
Untroubled by a foe.

O, Father! lift mine eyes
To thy bright, glorious skies,
Where nothing fades, nor passes to decay:
Woo me by smiles of love, gently away,
To thy pure paradise.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—February, 1855

ARRIVED.

Feb. 12.—Schr. Lavinia, Harker, from Hyde county, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Brig Sheet Anchor, Crocker, 5 days from Newport, R. I., in ballast, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Albert Adams, Eldridge, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. St. Leon, Snow, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Feb. 14.—Steamer Douglass, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Feb. 14—Schr. Edward Kidder, Tyler, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. A. S. Eells, Blaisdell, from Rockland, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Steamer Southerner, Cobitt, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

15—Barque Saranac, Bigley, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses. Sailed in company with Brig J. Harriss, Berry, bound for New York.

Schr. Charles Mills, Smith, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Feb. 13.—Schr. H. E. Vincent, Stewart, for Charleston, by DeRosset & Brown; with rough rice.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Feb. 14—Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Hope W. Gandy, Fargo, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. S. P. Smith, Burton, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Feb. 14.—Schr. Pee Dee, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

15—Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, for Cardenas, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with 95,000 feet lumber.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
193 Front Street, NEW YORK.

PLOUGHS, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Patent Self-sharpening Straw Cutters, &c. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, and all other Fertilizers, for sale at the lowest rates Orders from North Carolina merchants respectfully solicited Feb. 16.—w-1m.* JOHN MOORE.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 1st of March, 1855.

The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies required for admission into our University.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board	$40
Primary Department	$8 to 12
Academic	16
Collegiate	20

Topsail Academy is pleasantly situated 12 miles east of Wilmington, at the terminus of the W. & T Plank Road, in a part of the country proverbial for health, morality, and the excellence of its citizens. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the students, and every exertion will be used to give them a thorough knowledge of their studies. It is desirable that all persons, who intead to patronize this school, should have their sons or wards present at the beginning of the session, in order to be regularly classed. Students will be charged from the time of entrance; but no deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.—For further particulars, address

N. N. NIXON, Wilmington:
or JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill.

Feb. 16, 1855. 24-tlm
Weekly Herald copy till 1st May.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Thomas H Williams, Adm'r., vs. Heirs of John McAuslan.

In pursuance of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, at December term, 1855, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY of March Court next, all the lands which the late John McAuslan owned at the time of his death, on the following terms, to wit: one-half cash, and the balance at six months' credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security. The said lands consist of the following tracts, viz: three lots in the new limits of Wilmington, on the North side of the Railroad; one tract on Bear Branch, containing 117 acres; one tract containing 66 acres, patented by W. H. Register, the 4th January, 1845; one other tract on the East side of Black River, adjoining the lands of David Jones, the Borough lands, and the McRae survey, near Miller's lands; also, one tract containing 50 acres, lying on Cape Fear River; also one other tract containing six hundred acres, on the large Island between the North-west River and the Thoroughfare; also one undivided half of Battery Island, in Cape Fear River, opposite Smithville.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Feb 16, 1855. 24-ts

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.

JUST opened a very handsome assortment Pearl, Ivory and Laurel Wood handles. Also, a few Ladies' Riding Hats.
Feb. 13—24 C. MYERS.

FRESH FROM NEW YORK
Per Schr. L. P. Smith.

25 BAGS No. 1 Green Laguyra Coffee; 8 bbls. of Stewart's A Coffee Sugar; 40 Reams of Wrapping Paper, low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Feb. 13—24

FROM FAYETTEVILLE.
Per Steamer Fanny Lutterloh.

25 BBLS. Super Flour; 10 bbls. family do. for the cash only, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Feb. 13—24

NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES.

331 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP MOLASSES, in new and substantial packages, just received per Barque Saranac, from Cardenas.
Feb. 15. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NO 9 OF HARPER'S GAZETTEER.
No. 2 of " Story Books;
No. 195 of " Library of select Novels;
Avillion, by the author of the Head of th Family, &c. &c. Received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

PAPERS FOR THIS WEEK.—Ballou's Weekly Pictorial, 17th;
Flag of Our Union, 17th;
Weekly American Organ, 12th;
Marion Star, 14th;
Charleston Daily Courier, 13th & 14th;
Columbia " Times, 14th;
Columbia " Carolinian, 14th;
Columbia Weekly Banner, 14th;
Received and for sale at J. T. MUNDS.
Feb. 13, 1855.

SPIRIT CASKS.—A lot of new and second hand Spt Casks, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

EMPTY BARRELS.—500 second-hand, of choice quality For sale by RUSSELL & BRO.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.

All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24 tf

PORK.—New York City Mess, now landing and for sale by B. F. & A. J. GRADY.

CANDLES.—50 boxes TALLOW CANDLES, Colgate's make, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

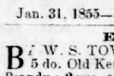
GROUND PLASTER.—4 Tons, in bags of 200 lbs. each, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.
Feb. 9, 1855.

20 BARRELS WHISKY:
5 do N. E. Rum;
3 do Rose Gin;
3 do Apple Brandy; just received, and for sale by JONES & FOYLES,
Jan. 31, 1855—1y Market Street.

ENTIRE NEW NOTICE.

BY W. S. TOWNSEND—30 bbls. of assorted Whiskeys; 5 do. Old Kentucky Whiskey; 1 half pipe of Renault Brandy; 2 qur. cask Gauter Frere's Brandy; 1 qur. Old Tom Gin; 1 qur. Amsinck Port Wine; 1 half pipe Scuppernong Wine; also Madeira Sherry, &c; East India Pale do.; Navy Bread; Pilot Bread; 25 boxes assorted crackers. The above have just come and for sale cheap.
Feb. 13, 1855.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.



THE "STEAMER SPRAY," length 140 feet, breadth 18 feet, draws less than 24 inches, has two engines of fifty horse power each, is fitted up for carrying passengers, having excellent accomodations for same, has capacity for a large quantity of freight, speed equal to any boat of her dimensions, two years old, warranted in good order.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C
Dec. 16, 1854.—87-1m A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

BACON AND LARD.—
2500 lbs. HAMS;
100 " SHOULDERS;
5 Barrels LARD;
8 Kegs do
For sale by EXTRA.
Feb. 7, 1855. JONES & FOYLES, Market Street.

BACON.—10 hhds. Sides; 10 do. Shoulders. For sale by
Jan. 22d, 1855 RUSSELL & BRO.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.32	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.10½	@	12
St. Domingo	.11½	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.7¼	@	8½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.	1 00	@	1 05
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.15	@	16
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	5 75	@	6 00
Mackerel, No. 1	0 00	@	00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	4 50
do. N. C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	8 75	@	9 25
GRAIN, ℔ bush. Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	85	@	00
Oats	00	@	55
WhiteBeans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow	80	@	85
do. Ground.	0 00	@	1 25
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4½	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern rec'd	1 40	@	1 50
Northern rec'd	1 35	@	1 40
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 20	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	50	@	53
N. E. Rum	55	@	00
Gin	60	@	65
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon. Cuba	23	@	25
N. Orleans	26	@	28
NAILS, ℔ lb. Cut	5¼	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 00
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
Pitch. do.	1 75	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	1 75
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 50
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 05
Sp'ts Turp, ℔ gallon	00	@	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon. Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	90	@	1 00
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	4 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb. N. C. Bacon, Hams	12	@	12½
Middlings	0	@	10½
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	10	@	10½
Western Bacon, Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	7¼	@	8
N. C. Lard	10	@	12
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	23	@	28
Cheese	12	@	13
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	14 50	@	15 00
do. Prime.	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	17 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market.	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY. Chickens, live.	18	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	15	@	1 12½
do. dead, lb	12½	@	15
SALT, Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground.	1 20	@	1 35
do. fine.	2 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	5

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1855.

The Adjournment.

It now seems to be fixed that the Legislature is to adjourn on Wednesday next, and both Houses are busy in preparing for that event.

The important business most in arrear is that having reference to the Banking system and Capital of the State, which still, after a three months' Session, and within three days of the time fixed for adjournment, remains in a complete fog, all the leading bills remaining in committee of the whole in the House, whence it is understood that they will be taken to-day (Monday). That there have been objections urged with considerable force against the re-charter of the old Banks we know, as also that serious opposition exists against such recharters, but we think it has been pretty clearly ascertained that the majority of both Houses, waiving all such opposition, is prepared to grant such re-charters, as also an increase of Capital in the town of Wilmington. Such being the state of the case we should regret exceedingly to find any disposition on the part of the minority to defeat the action of the Legislature by talking against time, and thus preventing a vote being taken, as we are sorry to hear has been threatened by some of the opponents of the Bank charters in one or both of the Houses of the General Assembly.

We know that there are objections to the old Banks—we are neither their apologists nor their assailants,—their management may have been, and, we presume, has been far from perfect; but we have ceased to look for perfection. Still, with all their faults, the existing necessity for their re-charter, seems to have been generally conceded, since the failure to do something in that way must entail very severe loss, and deepen the existing pressure; and, besides, no available substitute has yet been prepared, nor can the Legislature be thus forced into adopting the scheme to which Mr. Caldwell, and other gentlemen from the West, seem to be almost fanatically attached.

We do sincerely trust that our fears may be disappointed, and that legislation on this subject may be allowed to take its regular course, unretarded by any factions opposition. The whole existing capital we have already here, together with that provided for in the charter of the Bank of Wilmington, and the increase asked for by any of the other Banks is all needed, and we, waiving all private or personal feelings, waive any opposition to any of it, and sincerely ask for the favorable action of the Legislature.

In a few days more—within the coming week certainly, the Legislature of North Carolina will adjourn, and then, and not till then, when the whole evidences of its doings for good or for evil shall be before the people, can an intelligent and comprehensive verdict be ouderstandingly rendered by the great inquest of the State. Then, in view of all that shall have been done, it will be time enough to decide whether the "Liberal Legislature" is a designation properly applied, or whether in some cases liberality has not verged upon extravagance or expenditure overrun discretion, as in some cases we fear that it has threatened to do. When the present excitement shall have passed away—and no excitement can be kept up as a permanent thing—a re-action will no doubt come—re-actions cannot be avoided—under the pressure of increased taxation, the expenditures which may have rendered such taxation necessary, will be more critically and censoriously examined than they have yet been. Then everything will be subjected to a rigid test. We have no fears that liabilities incurred for genuine State works will ever be condemned or regretted by the sober second thoughts of the people of North Carolina—but we do greatly fear that when millions upon millions shall have been expended upon the great Western extension of the Central Railroad by a vote which will require some fifteen millions of dollars to effect a connection with the railroads of of the Western States—by a route traversing a portion of the State already traversed by Charleston schemes, affording a shorter and easier route to Charleston than this extension will open up to our own seaboard, we do greatly fear that this expenditure will be regretted, if not censured, by the people of North Carolina. By the granting of the Greenville and French Broad and Rabun Gap charters, we do sincerely and candidly believe that our Legislature has signed, sealed and delivered to South Carolina all chances that there might otherwise have existed of securing Western trade, by means of a Railroad taking the proposed route of the Western extension, as indicated in the report of Major Gwynn. We don't think such a road would have any chance—we don't see the slightest use in carrying it over the Blue Ridge, in the direction of Chattanooga, to be met and anticipated by shorter and more favorable rival routes chartered by us, but enuring to the benefit of our neighbors. We go for extending a road wherever there is a reasonable prospect of a return to the State either directly from the work itself, or indirectly in enhancing the value of property subject to taxation. But we do not see the use in actually throwing away money, where neither end can be subserved. But let us wait and see, before we finally make up our minds. There may be features in the Western extension more desirable than we yet think there is. There is one thing—few of the expenditures can be made for some years.

We do sincerely hope that some addition will be made to the banking capital of the State. It *is wanted*. It is wanted *here* and it is wanted badly. With the practical monoply enjoyed by the old Banks, the demand is always in advance of the supply and the result is that bank stock is the best investment in the State and invariably pays far more than Legal interest to its holders, while the private lender is confined to 6 per cent under a penalty—the result is that when the Banks cannot meet the demand, individuals will not at at 6 per cent and dare not a higher rate so that the unfortunate sinner who may be hard run, finding he cannot negotiate good paper, is forced to sell it at an unconscionable shave. We want either more capital or the repeal of the usury laws—we don't much care which.—*Daily Journal, 9th.*

The steamship North Star, arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with $1,239,000 in specie, and California dates to the 16th ultimo. The Panama Railroad is completed, and the passengers by the North Star passed over it; time four hours. The mining news is very favorable. The miners are rejoicing over the late heavy rains. At Acapulco it was reported that Santa Anna's army, 2,000 strong, had deserted, and gone over to Alvarez. Another version is that Alvarez obtained a complete victory and made one thousand prisoners.

The markets are quiet and dull, with difficulty to effect sales.

Nothing new from the Sandwich Islands. Dates from Australia to the 1st of December, represent trade as very much depressed, and fears were entertained for the crops, owing to the drought. Flour and Grain were being imported from California.

CANDIDATES IN ABUNDANCE.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the 8th inst., there were about sixty nominations for the office of United States Senator. "Sam's" followers seem to be all candidates.

W. WHITAKER, Jr., Esq., has been appointed Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Wm. H. Seward, received in both branches of the Legislature of New York, 87 votes, against 65 cast for Dickinson, Seymour, W. Hunt, I. L. Dix, W. P. Allen and others. With few exceptions the votes of those elected as regular Democrats, (precious few) were cast for Dickinson or Seymour. W. Hunt is a Whig, J. L. Dix, a Barnburning Democrat. W. P. Allen, as we suppose, a distinctive Free-Soiler. It is admitted that, of the 87 votes received by Seward, full fifty were carried into the Legislature by the force of the "new movement." The party that professed to have been gotten up in opposition to Mr. Seward, seems to have been the most efficient instrument in the hands of that astute schemer, leaving the impression that the apparent antagonism between the open organs of Sewardism, like the New York Tribune, and the secret agencies of the same ism, as the Know Nothings, by whom he was re-elected, was all gammon. They seem to have understood each other, and to have been carrying on a game for the purpose of fooling the Southern members of the order.

The world is beginning to lose faith in professions and to judge more by facts than fancies. The results in New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, and elsewhere, are facts and acts—they show what the "new movement" has *done*—we only learn from its organs here what it *says*. The next Congress of the United States will cause people to open their eyes wider than they ever opened them before.

The Legislature.

In the Senate on the 6th inst., a resolution was introduced instructing the Attorney General to enquire into the issuing of one and two dollars certificates of Deposite by the Farmers Bank, at Elizabeth City, and further amended so as to include in the enquiry the Bank of Fayetteville and the Mutual Insurance Company of Greensboro'. The whole subject was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The French Broad Railroad Bill passed its final reading by 33 to 8. A Bill was passed to improve the navigation of Roanoke River; also the navigation of the Yadkin River East and West of the N. C. Railroad.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, a bill was introduced amending the corporate act of the Town of Wilmington, giving the commissioners the power to open streets, etc. The bill in favor of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road passed its third reading, with an amendment appropriating $10,000 to the Albemarl Plank Road in Stanly.

The bill for creating a new county out of a part of Cumberland, passed its third reading, *Harnett* having been finally settled down upon as the name of the new county.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the subject of Banks, without making any progress. The afternoon was consumed in the consideration of the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad.

In the Senate, on the 7th, comparatively little was done. Senate disagreed to the House amendment to the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the completion of the Central Railroad, by which $15,000 was appropriated to the improvement of Tar River Navigation. So the bill will have to go again to the House, and there is likely to be another squabble, probably to be decided by a committee of conference.

The House passed the following bills on their second and third readings incorporating the Trenton and Hawlsville Plank road; the Richlands and New River Plank road; Chapel Hill and Durhamsville Plank road; the Charlotte Gas Light Company; the Western and Virginia Plank road; ceding certain lands near Wilmington to the United States for Light House purposes; amending the Charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina rail road; authorizing the erection of a Toll Bridge across Black river in New Hanover; and amending the Charter of the town of Salisbury. This latter gives the majority of the citizens of Salisbury jurisdiction over the sale of intoxicating liquors. It passed by a majority of some ten or eleven.

Mr. Bogle introduced a bill authorizing certain counties in the West to subscribe to the Western N. Carolina rail road.

A protracted discussion arose on the rail road from the Coal Fields via Fayetteville to Beaufort. Much was said pro and con. Mr. Sutton moved to amend by making said road connect with the N. C. road at Kinston. This was lost. Mr. Turner moved to amend by striking out all provisions for the road East of Warsaw.

This was rejected—ayes 34, noes 53. After being debated at great length, the bill was rejected—ayes 35, noes 62. A motion to reconsider the vote prevailed—ayes 42, noes 37. The bill was then indefinitely postponed. It has been placed beyond all hope.

It was considered probable that the Banks would come up yesterday. All in a fog. The old Banks will probably be re-chartered. Further than this no man can form even a tolerable guess.

The House, in night session on the 7th, passed several local bills through their various readings, among the rest—A bill incorporating the Lenoir and Duplin Plank Road—A bill for the better regulation for the Town of Wilmington.

In the Senate, on the 8th, the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution on the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, made an extended report, giving as its opinion that the Bank had violated its charter in issuing certificates of deposit for less sums than three dollars, and also, in not making such returns to the General Assembly, as it is required to do by the provisions of its charter. The committee reported a resolution instructing the commencement of legal action against the Bank.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House, to the Western Railroad bill, and then took up the revenue bill.

In the House on the 8th a message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday, to which the Senate agreed, and Wednesday remains fixed as the day for the adjournment of both Houses.

A bill incorporating the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad company, was read the third time and passed.

A Bill for a Mechanics' Lien Law in New Hanover County, was read the second time and passed. Read the third time, and amended by adding the counties of Pitt, Cumberland, Warren, Robeson and Sampson.

A resolution to loan $1,000 of the Literary Fund to Robeson Institute, passed its second and third readings.

At the night session a number of bills passed, among the rest, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Iron Mining Company; a bill supplemental to an act incorporating the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company; a bill to incorporate the Clinton Lodge of Masons; a bill to increase the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan money to the Clinton Institute.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1855.

SENATE.—Various petitions were presented, many of which had for their object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Many private bills were passed. A number of internal improvement bills were introduced, and the following passed: For the improvement of the Patapsco River at St. Mary's; the Michigan Desmonies Rapids; and the Newark (New Jersey) Harbor. The bill relating to California Courts was postponed till to-morrow. A bill continuing the public works in Maine; a bill for the improvement of San Diego Harbor, and several other bills, were introduced.

HOUSE.—The bill for the payment of the Texas creditors was passed by a vote of 154 to 43. The tariff bill and the consular bill were taken up and discussed, but, without taking action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1855.

SENATE.—The Senate passed the bill remitting the duties on fish under the Reciprocity treaty. The bill granting three years credit on duties on rail road iron was discussed. The Senate then went into an executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several bills were passed; among which was one regulating the salaries of Judges of the U. S. Courts.

RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS.—The admirals of the Russian Baltic fleet, and the generals having command in the large towns on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, have been summoned to the Ministry of War at St. Petersburg, where a number of councils have been held. It has been decided that the fortifications of the coast towns must be strengthened, and that entrenched camps, each large enough to receive an infantry division, must be formed near them. A system of strongly entrenched camps, which is forthwith to be carried into execution, will extend from Cronstadt to most of the strategetic points in Poland.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sebastopol Not Yet Taken.

Resignation of Lord John Russell.

No progress in the Negotiations—Russia's Interpretation of the Four Points—Bad Condition of the Allies—Decline in Consols—The Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th.—The steamer Atlantic reached the city this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, January 27th, one week later than former advices.

The steamer City of Baltimore, for the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, was launched at Glasgow on the 20th ult.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.—The Peace conference was to open about the middle of Fdbruary, at Vienna.

THE WAR—THE SIEGE.—The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 14th of January. Nothing of moment had occurred.

From Sebastopol accounts represent the British army as being in a wretched state from mismanagement. There had been a report of another battle, but it proved to be incorrect.

The Russians had made two sorties, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold, but was moderating.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the allies. Gen Liprandi had again advanced his outposts to Tchernay.

Forty thousand Russians, with 80 guns, were said to be at Perekop.

Letters from Sebastopol say that the French had mined the flag staff battery and only awaited a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was increasing in the camps of the allies. Prince Mentschikoff is reported to have said—"Our troops may rest—Generals *January, February* and *March* will fight our battles far better than we can!"

The Russians had repaired and re-occupied the quarantine fort.

The Allies are going to establish a hospital for two thousand men at Smyrna, and an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to their ranks.

Odessa letters dated Jan. 9, say that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements. Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate at Perekop, with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was positively asserted that Omer Pacha's force would begin operations on the 18th of January, under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast. The last of the Turkish coveys left Varna on the 14th for Balaklava.

The French 80 gun ship Henry Fourth, which ran ashore on the 14th of November, has been converted into a fort of great service to the allies.

A depatch from Menchikoff dated Jan. 17, was published at St. Petersburg on the 25th, to the following effect:—"The siege operations do not advance. Two successful night sorties were made on the 13th and 15th, in which we took 14 English and French prisoners. The allies lost a considerable number in killed." Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the allies.

FROM THE DANUBE.—The Patrie says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians, has given rise to a demand by Austria for an explanation from Gortschakoff and orders have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russians from recommencing the campaign on the Danube.

FROM ASIA.—The appointment of Ismeil Pasha to the Command of the army of Antolia, has produced the best results among the troops. The Turks had opened a communication with Schamyl, whose force numbers 20,000 men: Prince Peratynski, a Pole, and a Lieutenant in the Russian Guard, had deserted to the Turks. The Turks had a rumor that Schamyl is dead.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon left Constantinople, for France, on the 12th, on account of ill health.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell has resigned his position in the English cabinet, and a general breaking up in the ministry was threatened. On Friday night, before the sailing of the steamer, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct. The opinion is that the whole ministry must go out. Public feeling seems to be tending towards peace.

There were numerous rumors of failures in Liverpool, and the cotton market was influenced thereby. Consols declined ¼ in consequence of Lord John Russell's resignation.

The British government was severely denounced in the Parliament debates.

General Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with three-fourths of a million pounds in gold.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia claims a right to participate in the Vienna conferences in her capacity of a great European power, and has sent a protest to Vienna, Paris and London, against any resolutions being passed without her participation.

It was thought that Prussia would yield to the demand of Austria for the mobilization of her army.

RUSSIA.—Russia interprets the four points thus:

First—The abolition of the Russian protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, those provinces being placed under the guarantee of the five powers.

Second—The free navigation of the Danube.

Third—The revision of the treaty of 1841 to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe.

Fourth—The collective guarantee of the five powers for the conservation and observance of religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of form of worship.

Letters from St. Petersburgh to the 18th Jan. are of a pacific character.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish army is to be immediately placed on a war footing.

AUSTRIA.—Negotiations continue to be made between Austria and Prussia respecting the Germanic army.

The enlistment of Swiss goes on slowly.

SPAIN.—From various parts of Spain there are accounts of indications of Carlist insurrections.

ITALY.—The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

FROM CHINA.—The dates from China are to Dec. 12. Political affairs in the southern part of the empire were more critical than ever. The Canton authorities had applied officially for assistance from the American and English consuls—with what result was not stated. Trade was completely suspended.

THE LAST OF THE HEROES OF BENNINGTON GONE.—Capt. Simeon Hicks, the last of the Americans who were in the battle of Bennington, says the Troy *Budget*, died at the residence of his grandson, Maynard Knight, in Sunderland, Vermont, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., aged ninety nine years five months and two days. He was born in Hobert, Mass., August 22, 1755, and was the eldest of twenty two children of his father, who was twice married. Capt. H., served in the revolutionary army at two or three different stages of the struggle—first under Washington at Cambridge and afterwards under Stark in 1777. He participated in all the struggles of the 16th of August, at Bennington (Hoosick,) to the final and complete discomfiture of the British. During the greater part of that day he was in the front ranks and in the hottest of the fight. At critical moments, Starks' position was near his company; many of his comrades were shot down, among others his right hand man. He was married in 1778 to a daughter of Capt. Constant Barney, of Concord, N. H., and after the close of the war settled in Sunderland, Vermont, where, for more than sixty years he maintained the character of an industrious, honest and respectable citizen. Capt. H. was a respectable man, physically; for seventy years he had no experience of bodily ailment—and his death, and extreme old age, was not attended by suffering or pain. Vitality and consciousness, gradually left him, so that the moment of his final departure was hardly preceptible. His remains have had a quiet burial among the Green Mountains, but had he lived and died in one of our metropolitan cities, they would have been ostentatiously interred in the presence of thousands, and amid milttary parade and display.

Owing to the illness of his wife, Mr. Breckenridge has declined the mission to Spain, and resigned his commission in that capacity. Mr. Dodge, Jr. has been appointed in his stead.

Lyman Turnbull has been elected United States Senator from Illinois in place of Senator Shields.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that in a fight between Henry Nobles, alias Sutten, alias Gunter, and Henry Ganey, the latter was severely stabbed. Sutten was arrested, and Ganey, since the commitment of Sutten to prison, has died. This gives us again three homicides for our next court.—*Marion, S. C. Star.*

Origin of "Over the Left."

The following extracts from the old court records of Connecticut are sufficiently plain without the opinion of any of our modern theologians:

"At a county court, held at Hartford, September 4, 1705:

"Whereas, James Steel did commence an action against Bevel Waters, (both of Hartford,) in this court, upon hearing the tryal whereof the court gave judgment against the said Waters (as in justice they think they ought,) upon the declaring the said judgment the said Waters did review to the court in March next, that being granted and entered, the said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said: '*God bless you over the left shoulder!*'

"The court ordered a record to be made forthwith.

"A true copie: Test,

"CALEB STANLEY, Clerk."

At the next court Waters was tried for contempt, for saying the words recited, "so cursing the court, and on verdict fined £5. He asked a review at the court following, which was granted; and, pending trial, the court asked counsil of the Rev. Messrs. Woodbridge and Buckingham, the ministers of Hartford churches, as to "the common acceptation" of the offensive phrase. Their reply constitutes a part of the record, and is as follows:

"We are of opinion that these words, said on the other side to be spoken by Bevel Waters, included [1] prophaneness, by using the name of God, that is holy, with such ill words where it was joined; [2] that they carry great contempt in them, arising to the degree of an imprecation or a curse, the words of a curse being the most contemptible that can ordinarily be used.

"T. WOODBRIDGE,
"T. BUCKINGHAM.

"MARCH, 7, 1705-'6."

The former judgment was affirmed on review.—This, it is believed, is the earliest instances of the use of the phrase to be met with.

Benedict Arnold's Family.

"Lieut. Gen. James Robertson Arnold died in London, on December 27th. He was second son of Benedict Arnold by Margaret his wife, daughter of Chief Justice Shippen, of Pennsylvania. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1797, and served more than half a century. He married Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, and for his military services, was created a Knight of Hanover, was appointed aid de-camp to William IV., and was presented with a cosily sword."

The above named officer was the oldest of four children, which Arnold's second wife, Miss Shippen, of Philadelphia, bore him, viz: Jas. Robertson, Edward, George and Sophia. His first wife bore three sons, viz.: Benedict, Richard and Henry. Benedict, the oldest, was an officer of artillery in the British army, and, it is believed, was compelled to quit the service; he died young in the West Indies. Henry entered the King's service after his father's defection, and was a lieutenant of cavalry in the American Legion. He accompanied his father to St. John, and was employed in his business. He slept in the warehouse near the Lower Cove in that city, and lodged there the night the building was burned. He lived afterwards at Troy, New York, with his aunt Hannah, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At a subsequent period he removed to Canada, where he is now a man of property. He received half pay and a grant of lands from the British government. Richard:—In 1782 he was also a lieutenant of cavalry in the American Legion, commanded by his father. In most every particular his history is identical with that of his brother Henry. Persons are still living at St. John, who resided there when Gen Arnold's store was burned. The impression was at the moment, and still is, that the fire was caused by design, and for the purpose of defrauding a company in England, that had underwritten upon the merchandise which it contained, to an amount far exceeding its worth. These persons differ as to the fact, whether Arnold himself was in St. John, or absent in England, at the time of the fire; and hence the degree of blame which may be attached to the two sons may be uncertain. That both Henry and Richard slept in the store on the night of the conflagration, and that neither could give a satisfactory account of its cause, seems, however, to be certain.

James Robertson, whose recent death is mentioned above, was the only one of the four children which the traitor's second wife bore him, that was born in America. At the time of the treason he was a child, and had just reached West Point from Philadelphia, with his mother. He entered the British army in 1798, and rose to the rank of Colonel of Engineers. He was stationed at Bermuda from 1816 to 1818, and from the last named year until 1823 was at Halifax, and the commanding officer of engineers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. While thus in command he was at St. Johns, and on going into the house built by his father, in King street (which is still standing,) he wept like a child. He was a small man, his eyes were of remarkable sharpness, and in features bore a striking resemblance to his father. A gentleman who has been in service with him, and was intimately acquainted with him, speaks of him in terms of high commendation, and relates that he has often heard him express a strong desire to visit the United States. Since the accession of Queen Victoria he has been one of Her Majesty's aids-de-camp. In 1841 he was transferred from the engineer corps, and appointed Major General, and a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Edward, the next son, was some years ago in a banking house in England. George, in 1816, was an officer of dragoons. Sophia—of her fate nothing is known. It may be added, that the first General Arnold's mother had six children, of whom he and his sister Hannah alone lived to the years of maturity. This sister adhered to her brother Benedict throughout his eventful and guilty career, and was true to him in the darkest periods of his history. She died at Montague, in Upper Canada, in 1808, and was, as is uniformly stated, a lady of excellent qualities of character.

A CURIOUS STORY.—In Rocky Canon, Placer county, Cal., on the 19th December, three men, out on a gold prospecting expedition, were attacked by a band of eleven robbers, when the following extraordinary proceedings took place.

One of the three, named James C. McDonald, of Alabama, was shot dead before he had time to draw a pistol. Another of the three, Dr. Bolivar A. Sparks, of Mississippi, after shooting twice at the banditti, fell severely wounded. Capt. Jonathan R. Davis, of South Carolina, the last of the three, on the first fire of the robbers, began an incessant firing on them, with his revolvers—every ball forcing its victim to "bite the dust"—until all the loads of both parties seemed to have been discharged.

The surviving robbers made a rush upon Capt. Davis with their bowie knives. In the end, the latter who seems to have had a charmed life, and been a very devil for slaughter—managed to kill, or disable the whole band. Ten of the robbers died of their wounds, and the eleventh will never be "the same man again." The last said that the band was composed of four Americans, one Frenchman, five Sydney men, four Mexicans, and two men just arrived from London, and that none of them knew the names of the others. He said, also, that they had just commenced operations—having killed six Chinamen three days before, and four Americans, on the next day.

DISGUISED ALCOHOL.—The temperance papers are calling the public attention to the fact that the candy or gum drops sold in the confectionery stores, are filled with brandy, and that they are very much used by the women and children, who in this disguised form first acquire a taste for alcoholic stimulants. Some of these drops are said to contain about a thimbleful of brandy. The atrocity of selling such poison to chirdren is too manifest to dwell upon. The mischief will, no doubt, be in a great degree cured by calling attention to the fact, but the question arises whether this illegal mole of selling rum is not indictable under the license law.—*Phila. Ledger.*

IMMIGRATION FOR JANUARY.—The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the week ending on Wednesday was but 1,764, making a total for January of 7,682. The arrivals for the same periods in 1854 were 4,382 for the week, and 15,514 for the month. The falling off for the month has been nearly one hundred per cent. in 1855 as compared with 1854, and the immigration for January, 1854, was very small in comparison with the ensuing months of the year; and when, remarks the New York Courier, it is remembered that late advices from Europe state that there are but few passengers offering, it will be perceived that there is good ground to anticipate that unless something should happen which is not now expected—the immigration for 1855 will be much lower in number than for many years past.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.—*The British Camp in the Crimea.*—The Paris correspondent of the N. York Herald expresses a different opinion in regard to the probabilities of peace from that entertained by the London correspondent of the N. Y. Times. He says that no hopes of peace exist in Paris, and the feelings of exultation generated by the successful result of the national loan, are of a nature which promises—supposing Russia to be desirous of patching up an arrangement—the imposition of terms which would render her consent almost impossible. "France," say the ministerial organs, "has said by her treasure that which England has spoken by her press—unanimous determination to prosecute the war. These are parties, however, not presented in the public journals, who declare loudly that they should not be surprised if England were weakened in the firmness of her alliance by the peace negotiations, though nothing should come of them. The morbid dead of *la perfide Albion* is ready to instance itself on every occasion, and the knowledge of this powerful engine in the hands of the Czar. Certain it is that something must shortly be done; either England must cease to take an active part in this struggle, or a totally new organization must take place. Every traveller, as well as every officer who passes through Paris, on his road from the East, more than confirms the most graphic and often apparently highly colored accounts of the deplorable state of the English army. I saw an artillery general last night, who declared, in the presence of those who would be sure to report his words to the Horse Guards, that no language was sufficiently strong to exaggerate the miserable wretchedness of that once fine army.—In literal rags, covered with filth, tied up with hay bands, fed like carrions, sleeping in cold and wet, and unsheltered from the midnight blast—God help them! he said. Of Lord Raglan there was but one opinion throughout—his utter incapacity. That while the army felt grateful for the exceeding good spirit and effectual aid shown towards them by French, the moral effect was depressing in the extreme, and far-seeing men looked ominously on the humiliating comparison that was guggested by it."

Horrors of the War.

Suffering and Destitution of the Allied Troops.

The private letters from officers and soldiers of the allies in the Crimea, represent their condition as truly deplorable. We subjoin several extracts:

FROM AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

JANUARY 1.—The only thing I have now to complain of is, living in a tent and the abominable trench work, which kills half our men. Four weeks back all the regiments in this (the 3d) division had their full complement of assistant surgeons, and now few regiments have more than one; the others are all knocked up.

All one's friends being sick is not at all pleasant. I am myself, at present, in excellent health, thank God, and hope I may remain so. I do my best, and buy every sort of luxury I can, but there is very little to be got. I hope I shall not again have to live on salt pork and biscuits for a fortnight, as I am persuaded it is that, with the wet, that gives the officers and men dysentery. We lose at least five hundred, and I should think nearly one thousand men a week from disease. They are sent to Scutari, and never seem to return.

THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

Camp before Sebastopol, Dec. 20.—Again we are half drowned with wet; but, although raining as if it had never rained before, we can't complain, for we have actually had six days of fine weather. We sent 100 sick from this brigade down to Balaklava yesterday, to be forwarded to Scutari; if this goes on we shall soon be done up. Last night was furiously wet. I never saw anything like it before—coming down in torrents and flooding everything—The rain changed to snow this morning, and it was three or four inches deep, but it has all become slush now; we had taken advantage of the dry weather to dig a hole in the ground, and put a roof over it, hoping that, with a fire in it, we should be able to dry our things and cook. Our only material for the roof was mud, which, to our sorrow, we find lets in the water like a sieve, so that plan will not do. We are anxiously looking forward to the arrival of the wooden houses, which are mentioned in the papers; but we hardly dare believe in them, as we have been so deceived about fuel, vegetables, materials for hutting, &c. We have very little fuel, and are obliged to grub up roots.

Since the battle of Inkerman nothing of moment has taken place beyond a few vigorous sorties from the garrison. In one about a week ago the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Another, which was made the night before last, was, however, attended with more disastrous consequences to us. True, the Russians were beaten back, but I saw 13 dead Englishmen in a heap in one of our parallels, stripped to their shirt and drawers.

In the last week of November and December cholera made most fearful ravages among our already thinned ranks. My Varna experience of sickness became as nothing when compared with the awful scene which took place; I wandered over blood-red battle fields, with almost perfect indifference, feeling intoxicated, as it were, thinking of the glorious victories we had won; but when mortal disease was hourly laying hold of my comrades, on every side—when almost constantly, day and night, men were borne yelling with agony to the hospital, and in a few hours their bodies thrust into holes, a dozen at a time, I sometimes felt my heart sink within me at the dismal prospect around me.

One hundred and twenty-two of one draught landed in November. I write monthly a sort of MS. newspaper, designated the "Sebastopol Journal," for the edification of a few surviving comrades, and I give you the following extract:

"The men are all very young, and appear little suited to brave the hardships of a winter campaign in the Crimea."

Alas! they are less adapted to the Crimean warfare than ever the editor had anticipated. In 14 days, between 50 and 60 of these boys were in their graves, about 20 *hors de combat*, and the remainder anything but efficient soldiers.

FROM THE STAFF OFFICERS.

The only bed for weeks in the hospitals in camp was an inch and a half of mud; the only transport a springless artillery wagon, or a worse araba! After the French have lent us aid we are now employing the cavalry horses to convey the men on board ship, poor fellows, who cant stand, and possibly have never ridden; are hoisted on half starved horses, and thus conveyed. The French, on the contrary, do well; they are organized for war—we for nothing.—The result is, that out of an army employed in the East of 44,000 men, we cannot produce above 22,000 under arms, and those not half fit to fight; and the whole in such a state of dirt and apparent disorder, that no one would take them to be English soldiers.

ANOTHER LOUD GRUMBLE.

I can scarcely write, my fingers are so cold; and I don't wonder that the Russian officers are said sometimes to pull off their toes with their boots. There are one or two things for which our generals deserve to be well punished. One is, expecting pickets to stand such weather as this—everlasting rain and snow—when common prudence might have ordered huts to be made for him, and a week would hut all of them; but no, nothing is done. The generals have all had houses built for themselves, but the poor men who are stationed out night and day, every third day, may do without. There is also a great deal of grumbling because Lord Raglan has ordered positions of the town to be spared; a part of the usual temporizing policy, and among other parts the arsenal; so that directly a gun is injured, the Russians have it repaired in a few hours. We are also now making a very advanced work, without any approach to it, and the men are quietly shot down by Russian riflemen as they come and go to it on Inkermann heights. Yesterday four men were thus killed.

FROM A SOLDIER OF THE 93D HIGHLANDERS.

"My dear wife:—I received your kind and affectionate letter. I am happy to see by it that you are in good health, as heath is a precious thing here.—There is still a great deal of sickness here yet, on account of our lying out so often at night on the damp ground; and it is my opinion that, if we are not out of this place soon, we shall lose more by sickness than if we were to storm Sebastopol. Last night I was on picket, and had to sit till 3 o'clock, a. m. half way up to the knees in mud, and wet to the skin with the heavy rain. We were forced to sit, as the ground was so dirty that we could not walk about.—In wet weather the men are very little better in their tents. I don't know what we are to do when the winter comes on; we are bad now, but we shall be worse then. But I hope in God we shall be out of this place soon.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

The treatment of disease is very much simplified here, as we have only about five drugs. Most of the patients lie on the ground, with one or at most two blankets and a coverlid—they, of course, keep all their clothes on. We think ourselves fortunate if we get fresh meat for them three days running; that we have no tea, arrow-root, or any other little thing thought indispensable in a London hospital. To-day, for a great treat, we managed to make some oat meal porridge for them. Now, fancy, with things in this state, having to treat bad cases of dysentery, fever, frost-bite, gun shot wounds and the like—it is all impossible. you will say—it is certainly most disheartening—especially, too, when you consider we have no nurses, and most of the men covered with vermin.

I take limejuice every day to make up for the lack of vegetables, which I feel very much, and which is a great shame we have not got, as there are plenty of potatoes and turnips to be obtained within three hours' sail of Balaklava, and they would do the troops a world of good.

CAUSE OF THE DISTRESS.

With the commonest method and forethought, the army might be happy, healthy and comfortable—as hitherto, at any rate, the climate has not been so bad considering it is winter—but the men are over-worked, wet, ill-fed, and without sufficient time to get food. This arises from our having undertaken to do too much as to the siege, and too little as to the Commissariat transport. At Balaklava there is everything, in the camp nothing, or but little, and that little has constantly to be fetched by sending men, fit for out of the trenches, twelve miles through nine inches deep of mud and mire, and keeping them standing or sitting in it for hours, until they can get what is to be given to them.

The Weather in the North.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The weather is intensely cold and cloudy, indicating snow. The thermometer this morning was ten degrees below zero, and it is one degree below zero this afternoon, and snowing.

At Cape Island, this morning, the thermometer was five degrees above zero, while it was snowing.

At Salem, N. J., there are four inches of snow and the mercury at six degrees below zero.

At Philadelphia, the Deleware is chocked up with ice, and the mercury four degrees below zero.

In the Eastern States the thermometer ranges from ten to thirty degrees below zero.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—It has been snowing all day.

MILLVILLE, N. J. Feb., 7.—It has been snowing all day, and the thermometer is five degrees below zero.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Last night was the coldest which has been experienced in this city for years. Snow fell all night, and still continues to fall.

Nebraska Legislature.

The first Territorial Legislature of Nebraska assembled at Omaha on the 16th ultimo, as we learn from the Council Bluffs *Eagle*, and after a good deal of excitement and contention both Houses were organized. Some seven members of the Council assembled on the day and elected Judge Bennett Speaker. Governor Cummings appeared in the hall to make a communication to the Council, and was called to order. His proclamation declaring who were members was laid on the table. At two o'clock another Speaker was elected, Mr. Folsom, but the first would not vacate. After much contention, the last named gentleman gave up the place to the Judge. In the House, Mr. Latham was elected Speaker. At 3 o'clock both Houses assembled in joint convention and the members were sworn into office by the Governor, after which he delivered his message. It is not yet published. We are not informed what is the nature of the contention, but suppose that it is related to party politics.

DIED,

In the village of Clinton, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., ELLA W., daughter of Dr. Thomas J. and Fannie E. Jerkin, aged one year and six months.

The spoiler Death, like the ruthless wanderer in a garden, plucks the brightest flower.

If this life were the sum of our existence, then ought to shed tears over this departed babe.

But safely housed from life's ills, and gathered home to bosom of its maker and redeemer, should we not feel that has already gained the only end of christian existence. Though 'tis human to weep the departure of loved ones earth; though to fell keenly for the loss of a darling but natural to a parent's heart—yet to wish it safe in heaven would be the daily hope of its father, the nightly prayer its tender and affectionate mother.

Oft, in our daily rounds, will we miss the smile and childish prattle of this sweet babe.

Oft will memory recall that interesting child, whose would call back the memories of the past to the bigheart.

If 'tis thus with a stranger's heart, the pang is deeper heart of her who has lost her first—her only babe. Father, dry thy tears. "Tis thy Creator's will. "He tempered the wind to the shorn lamb," and will cause thee, in christian spirit, like patient Job, to cry out:—"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

In this town, on Sunday night, 11th inst., JOHN TIN, eldest child of John and Charlotte Costin, formerly of Key West, Fla., aged 9 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence on Dock street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 8.—Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, N. C., to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from